# Cambria Freeman.

J. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MARES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

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**1870. SPRING. 1870.**

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
**Tin, Sheet-Iron,**
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—All Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light Home Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Gimblines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Trammels, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Saddlers of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery* ware of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Lamp Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnish Brushes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and SEGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale.

GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?
AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO
OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to
**Wolff's Clothing Store,**
and have bought one of those superb
FIREMAN'S COATS,
to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞ *NO FIT, NO CHARGE!* ☜
Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of
SUMMER GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.
☞ OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.
☞ Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of
NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.
☞ In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.
GODFREY WOLFF,
Next door to the Post Office, Altoona City

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.
GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.


## BETTY'S NIGHT WITH THE BEAR.

What a dark wood, and what a brown little house right under the shadow of the tall Minnesota pines! Coming upon it, though, after long miles of silent forests, it seemed quite gay and lively, and if you went in, and saw the bright-faced mother and three children, and, after a while, the tall, sunburnt father, you made up your mind that this was almost a village.—Then a few rods on, and the wood opened out of the clearing, where, day after day, the father worked in his great field of corn and potatoes, which hardly needed scarecrows, because the blackened stumps, still standing, each seemed to be one. Then the lake, and the lake which emptied into it, and on the other side the maple-wood, where sugar was made in Spring, when the Indians came down from the upper lakes.

In the Winter, the woods were filled with lumbermen, who camped only a mile or two from them, and in the Summer they amused themselves in a way you never would dream of. And so the years went on, and little Betty, the youngest, came to be four years old.

It was August, a hot, bright day, the very height of the huckleberry season.

"Now, children, I want you to do your prettiest to day," Mrs. Brewer said early in the morning. "If you want your fill of huckleberry pie this Winter, you've got to get me a bushel mere afore they're gone."

"I found a place yesterday," said Jack; "I bet there's half a bushel anyhow.—Put Betty down in the middle, an' she might fill a two-quart pail without getting up."

"Well, bring home all you can," said the mother; "and here's your dinners in this little pail. Look out for Betty."

"She'll look out for herself; she's as cutr as an Injun this minute."

And Jack picked up his basket and started on, followed by Sarah and Betty in Indian file.

Five or six miles to the best huckleberry field would seem a long way to you, but the children's brown bare feet never tired.

Before long they passed a little lake, stopped there to get a drink, and soon reached the opening where the berries grew the thickest.

What with finding better and better places, and stopping sometimes to watch the scolding squirrels, and then to eat dinner, the day went swiftly by, and it was almost sunset when they turned home with heavy pails and baskets. Betty lagged behind, for she ached with long stooping, and Jack and Sarah grew more and more impatient.

"Now, Betty, we'll just leave you if you don't hurry. You've got the lightest pail. Come along quick!" said Jack.

"I can't. I won't go quick if I don't want to," and Betty half cried.

"Come along, Sal," cried Jack, hurrying on; and Betty, indignant, sat down on a log, and waited till they were almost out of sight.

"I know the way just as well as they do," she thought and walked on leisurely.

Jack turned once or twice, and seeing her following slowly, concluded she would overtake them, and went on.

Now and then, Betty stopped, the last time till they were entirely out of sight, determined to show she did not depend on them at all.

The shadows lengthened, the wood had never seemed so dark, and at last, a little trightened, Betty called loudly:

"Jack! O Jack!"

No answer save the echo, and now Betty ran on, hoping every moment to see the two before her. She did not notice that she had taken a trail leading off from the one they had gone over in the morning, and only stopped on coming to a swampy spot she did not remember. "O Jack!" she sobbed, turning once more, but now darkness was closing in upon her. The forest was thick and close, and try as she would there was no finding the other trail. Over head an owl hooted. She stumbled on, startled at the sudden sound, then tripped over a root in the way, spilling the berries all about, picked herself up, only to fall again; caught at the air as she felt herself going; rolled down a steep decline, and lay at the bottom in a little heap.

It was nearly eight o'clock when Jack and Sarah walked into the little house and set their pails on the table.

"Where's Betty?" said the mother.

"Just behind; she wouldn't come along with us."

And Mrs. Brewer, satisfied, told them to sit down and eat their suppers.

"Where's Betty?" said the father, presently coming in.

"She's coming; she wouldn't keep up with us," said Jack, privately, a little uneasy in his mind at the long delay.

"Then go out now and help her along in," said Mr. Brewer. "It's a poor way for a boy to do, to leave a little girl alone in the woods, even if she does know the way."

Jack with a slice of bread in his hand, went out a little sulkily, and Mr. Brewer stood in the door looking down the trail. Half an hour went by.

"I don't see what's the matter," said Mrs. Brewer. "I'm sort of worried, John. Ain't you a mind to go out?"

For answer, Mr. Brewer took down his gun and started. For an hour or more Mrs. Brewer waited, growing more and more anxious. Then she walked down the trail, calling now and then, coming suddenly at last upon her husband and Jack.

"Here's Jack, done beat out," he said. "Take him home, wife. I'm going for old Pierre Beauchamp. He knows every turn and crook o' woods. Keep the fire going, for it's a raw night, and the child'll be cold when we bring her in; and don't fret;" and Mr. Brewer turned down the old trail to Pierre's cabin.

I can hardly tell you how the night went by to the poor mother, waiting and watching, or to the father, who, with old Pierre, scoured every part of the woods on each side the trail, and by the light of their pine knot torches searched each hollow tree, thinking the child might possibly have crawled into one for shelter.—They shouted and called; but morning dawned at last with no sign of Betty, and the father, exhausted and almost despairing, sank down under one of the tall pines, and hid his face in his hands. Suddenly he lifted his head.

"Dat vay," old Pierre said, as his quick ear caught a slight sound, and Mr. Brewer darted off to the left, but stopped short, and stood with such a ghastly face that old Pierre too paused a moment.—Not a stone's throw from them flowed a wide, deep creek, one of the tributaries of Gull lake, and cro sed here by an old log thrown over it long ago by the Indians. A white birch grew by its side, and under it laid Betty, resting partly against a huge brown bear, apparently asleep. At the slight crackling in the brush it raised its head, and growled low, put one paw on the child's dress, then as if scenting danger, turned about, saw the two faces looking toward it, and with a fierce, loud growl, caught Betty in its mouth and darted toward the log.

"Vat you do? Vat you do?" said old Pierre as Mr. Brewer leveled his gun—"You shoots now and mads the bear, den de chile all gone; vait a minute. Hold you still—not cry; keep your mooch quiet!" he called to Betty. "Not to be feared if you falls in de vater."

As he spoke the bear had reached the middle of the log, and turned now to see if he were followed. The small fierce eyes rested a second on the pair, and in that second, old Pierre, the best shot in Minnesota, fired. Without struggle or sound, the bear reeled from the log to the dark water below, and in one minute Mr. Brewer had dashed in and seized the screaming child.

"De prettiest shot dis bon gun did ever fire," old Pierre shouted, hugging his gun and dancing wildly about, while Mr. Brewer hugged Pierre, the gun, and Betty all at once, and then ran toward home, forgetting all weariness in the great joy.

They were a happy family that day as sitting about the bed where Betty lay in state, they tried to make her tell when the bear came to her, and how she felt.

"I rolled way down somewhere," said Betty, "and sort of went to sleep, and then I cried when I woke up because I was all scratched an' smarty. Then I heard somefin comin' an' didn't cry any more, an' it came and snuffed all around me. I thought maybe it would eat me up, but I couldn't cry, only I sort of whispered 'Now I lay me,' an it kept smellin' me. It's tongue was all rough an' scratchy; it hurt me. But when I tried to get away it growled. Then I kept still, an' I didn't remember until it picked me up an' made me cry, coz the teeth pinched me, an' then I heard Pierre holler, an' you got me out of the water."

Do you think this can't be true, boys and girls? I know it is, for Betty herself told me the story. She is living still, and if you are anxious to find out her real name, write to me and I will tell you.—*Hearth and Home.*

## A Wonderful Performance.

**A Man Stands on the Cross of the Spire of a Catholic Cathedral.**

In Cincinnati, on Monday, two brothers named Rodiguez, Spaniards, as their names indicate, came to Father Edward Purcell and asked leave to put in order the lightning rod that runs up the tall spire of the cathedral on the corner of Plum and Eighth streets. The Father told them the insulators on the rod were broken and other repairs to it, no one could tell how much, were needed, but he besought them to put up scaffolding in order to get at the rod, which needed to be repaired. Having been commissioned to do the work they proceeded to the execution of it without delay. To the passers along the thoroughfares the sight of two men threading their way up the outside of the spire was full of interest. Coming out of the spire at one of the Louvre windows just above the dial faces of the tower, the men swung a ladder partly by a rope dropped down from a narrow aperature just below the base of the spire, and partly by its own hooks, caught upon the stone molding around the next story above the tower. Up this pendulous ladder one of the men climbed, hanging to the rungs like a parrot to its perch. On the ledge of the molding, to which the hooks of the ladder hung, was a good base of operations. A half dozen ladders were provided. One was drawn up and planted on the new base, and lashed in place both at the top and the bottom. The top touched the last ledge of molding in the ascent of the base out of which the tower arose.

On the streets for squares distant witnesses watched the ascent, while near the scene the pavements were lined with spectators. The two brothers were on the scene by this time and the ascent up the spire proper had been commenced. The first ladder of this final series rested on the base of the spire and was lashed to it both at top and bottom, by ropes passing around the spire. The two men carried a second ladder up this one, and lashed the bottom of the former to the top of the latter. The next thing was to secure this last addition of climbing apparatus. One of the brothers climbed it while the other held its base. Up in that dizzy hight a rope was thrown around the spire, and the top of this ladder secured by it, until five or six ladders were strung in the series, the topmost reaching within two or three feet of the base of the cross, which terminates the spire at the height of *two hundred and twenty-two feet* above the base of the Cathedral.

When the line of spliced ladders had crept up the eastern face of the spire to this position, a ladder with hooks at the the top was carried up and hooked upon the cross. One of the brothers ascended this, took position first upon an arm of the cross, and then stepped up and stood erect upon the very tip-top of the upright portion of that stone cross. Standing there he unscrewed the top of the lightning rod and tossed it to the ground. Several variations of the performance took place about this time. Once both the brothers were on the opposite arms of the cross. The standing upon the top of the cross, and the climbing about its arms continued for some time, when the men descended, leaving their ladder for a continuation of the performance the next day.

The crowd cheered when the top of the cross was reached, that is the boys in the crowd cheered. The men were sober observers. One strong fellow turned from the sight with the remark that it was too much for his nerves. Others shuddered audibly, and wished aloud for the men to come down, but still they continued to look. Everybody expressed relief when the men came down, and many gave vent to regrets that the perilous task would be continued on Tuesday.

## A DOG STORY.

Everybody in Milan knows the history, for it is not simply a story, of the spaniel Moffino. The dog followed his master, who belonged to the corps of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, on the occasion of the disastrous expedition into Russia in 1812. At the passage of the Beresina, these two faithful companions were separated by the masses of ice which floated down the river, and the Milanese corporal returned to his native city full of sorrow and regret, not on account of his wounds, but for the loss of his poor dog, which had shared with him so much misery and suffering. A year passed by, and the soldier, in the midst of his family, had almost forgotton the object of his regret. One day, however, the people of the house were surprised by the arrival of the spectre of an animal that might formerly have been a dog, but which now scarcely deserved the name. It was something truly hideous that they tried to drive away without pity, notwithstanding the mournful cries of the poor beast. At this moment the ex-corporal returned from a walk, and saw advancing towards him, with joyful bounds, this wretched quadruped, which licked his feet; uttering at the same time low whinings. He repulsed it roughly, and was about to deprive this singular visitor of the little life that appeared to be remaining, when a sudden thought occurring to him, he examined certain marks on it with attention, indications of which caused him much joy. He pronounced the name "Moffino," and the animal jumped up immediately, barked joyfully, and then fell down, exhausted with fatigue, hunger—perhaps one might say, with emotion.

His master, who now recognized his lost dog, hastened to his assistance, succored him tenderly, and saved him from death.

This journey, over more than the half of Europe, undertaken by an animal without any guide but his wonderful instincts; the mountains and rivers crossed by this feeble creature, in search of his master, at the price of terrible sufferings, is a great lesson for the generality of mankind.

RICH SCENE.—The Cumberland (Md) Mountain City Times says: During the progress of the election of municipal officers in this city on Monday last, a manhood of the softer sex appeared at the polls and tendered the vote of her absent spouse. Sambo had gone out of town, and Dinah doubtless thinking that the 15th Amendment guaranteed the right of suffrage to the whole family offered to vote in his stead. In view of the fact that the 16th Amendment has not yet been engrafted on the constitution, the judges refused her vote, and Dinah, after vainly pleading for her rights, went away thinking doubtless that manhood suffrage wasn't such a big thing after all.

TO FASTEN THE HANDLES OF KNIVES AND FORKS.—Powder common rosin, and with it fill the aperture of the handle; then warm the stile of the knife or fork blade sufficiently to melt the rosin; insert it with pressure.—When cold the handle will be perfectly tight.

## JOHN JENNINGS.

**A Case of Circumstantial Evidence.**

The following strange narrative appeared in a volume called the "Theory of Presumptive Proof," published some sixty years ago, and now not often met with:

A gentleman traveling to Hull was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles from that town, by a single highwayman, with a mask on, who robbed him of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode by a different road, full speed, and the gentleman pursued his journey. It, however, growing late, and he being already much frightened and agitated at what had passed, rode only two miles further, and stopped at the "Bell," a roadside inn kept by Mr James Brunnell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, when he related to several persons his having been robbed, to which he added this peculiar circumstance—that when he traveled, he always gave his gold a peculiar mark; that every guinea in the purse he was robbed of was especially marked, and that most probably the robber by that means would be detected. Supper being ready, he retired. He had not finished his repast, when Mr. Brunnell came into the parlor. After the usual inquiries of landlords of hoping the supper and everything was to liking, &c., &c. "Sir," said he, "I understand that you have been robbed not far from hence this evening?"

"I have,"

"And that your money was all marked?"

"It was."

"A circumstance has arisen which leads me to think that I can point out the robber."

"Indeed!"

"Pray, sir, what time in the evening was it?"

"It was just about dusk."

"The time confirms my suspicions."

Mr. Brunnell then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money at times, and so very extravagant, that he had had many words with him about it, and had determined to part with him on account of his conduct being so suspicious; that long before dark that day he had sent him out to change a guinea for him, and that he had only come back since he, the gentleman, was in the house, saying he could not get change; and that Jennings being drunk, he had sent him to bed, resolving to discharge him in the morning. That at the time he returned him the guinea he, Mr. Brunnell, did not think it was the same which he had given him to get silver for, having perceived a mark upon this which he was very clear was not upon the other; but that, nevertheless, he should have thought no more of the matter, as Jennings had so frequenly gold of his own in his pocket, had he not afterwards heard—for he was not present when the gentleman in the kitchen related it—the particulars of the robbery, and that the guineas which the highwayman had taken were all marked; that, however, a few minutes previously to his having heard this, he had unluckily paid away the guinea which Jennings returned to him, to a man who lived some distance off and was gone, but the circumstances struck him so very strongly that he could not, as an honest man, refrain from giving this information.

Mr. Brunnell was thanked for his attention and public spirit. There was the strongest reason for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any of the marked guineas should be found as the gentleman could swear to them, there would then remain no doubt.

It was now agreed to go softly up to his room. Jennings was fast asleep.—His pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became demonstration, for the gentleman declared them to be identically those of which he had been robbed!—Assistance was called. Jennings was awakened, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day carried before a neighboring justice of the peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunnell deposed to the facts on oath; and Jennings having no proof, nothing but mere assertions of innocence to oppose them, which obtained no credit, he was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong were the circumstances known to be against him, that several of his friends advised him to plead "guilty" on his trial and throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arrainged, pleaded "Not Guilty." The prosecutor swore to his being robbed; but that, it being nearly dark, the highwayman in a mask, and himself greatly terified, he could not swear to the prisoner's person, though he thought him of much the same stature as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, which were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse positively; and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief, and that they were found in the prisoner's pocket.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunnell, deposed to the fact as to sending the prisoner to change a guinea, and of his having brought him back a marked one in the place of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the finding of the purse and the nineteen marked guineas in the prisoner's pocket. And what consummated the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunnell gave the guinea, produced the same.—Brunnell further deposed to having received of the prisoner that guinea which he afterwards paid to this last witness. And the prosecutor, comparing it with the other nineteen found in the pocket of the prisoner, swore to its being, to the best of his belief, one of the twenty guineas of which he had been robbed by the highwayman.

The judge, oh summoning up the evidence, remarked to the jury on all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury on this strong circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in the prisoner guilty.—Jennings was executed some little time after, at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence to the very moment of being turned off. This happened in the year 1472.

Within a twelvemonth after, Brunnell, Jenning's master, was himself taken up for a robbery done on a guest in his own house! And the facts being proved on his trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunnell not only acknowledged the committing of many highway robberies for some years past, but the very one for which poor Jennings had suffered.

The account he gave was, that he had arrived at home by a nearer way and swifter riding, some time before the gentleman got in who had been robbed.—That he had found a man waiting to whom he owed a little bill, and that not having quite enough loose money in his pocket, he took out of the purse one guinea from the twenty he had just got possession of, to make up the sum, which he paid and the man went away. Presently came the robbed gentleman, who, while Brunnell was gone into the stables and not knowing of his arrival, told his tale, as before related, in the kitchen. The gentleman had only left the kitchen when Brunnell entered it, and being there informed, among other circumstances, of the marked guineas, he was thunderstruck. Having paid one of them away, and not daring to apply for it again, as the affair of the robbery and marked money would soon become publicly known, detection, disgrace, and ruin appeared inevitable.—Turning in his mind every way to escape, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings at last struck him. The rest the reader knows.

## An Enchanted Mountain.

In one of the north eastern counties of Georgia, and less than a hundred miles from Chattanooga, is a natural curiosity, called from Indian tradition, the Enchanted Mountain.

The mountain is not large, and there is nothing remarkable about it until you get on top, when human tracks, or impressions in the solid rock which appear to be human tracks, are seen.

How these almost human tracks came to be impressed on the rock of this mountain, is one of the many mysteries of this mysterious land of ours. There are a great many traditions among the Indians in regard to this mountain, but none of them are satisfactory, and it probably never will be known who it was that left their tracks upon the summit of the Enchanted Mountain. One of the Indian traditions is curious, for it shows that they had a vague idea of Noah's flood, before the advent of the white man. The story had been handed down among the aborigines, that it was the landing place of the great canoe, after the deluge, and the tracks were made by the people in the canoe, as they stepped upon the rock which had been made soft by the long inundation.

One of the tracks, and the largest one, is seventeen and a half inches in length and seven and three-fourths inches wide. Unlike the others, it has six toes. This must have been Noah's tracks, and if there was anything in the Mosaic account of the flood concerning the size of Noah's feet, we might have a confirmation of the Indian tradition. The size of the track would indicate that he wore number eighteens.

There are 136 impressions of the feet and hands visable on the face of the rock. The smallest foot track is four inches in length and of perfect shape. Another Indian tradition is that a great battle was once fought there, and the large tracks with the six toes is that of the victorious commander. This is essentially Indian, as their ideas of mental greatness were circumscribed by physical size. To be a great warrior with them was to be of immense size and strength. They did not recognize the size and quality of the brain as having anything to do with it.

But who made these tracks upon the Enchanted Mountain? If it was human feet, then whose feet, and what age of the world? If they were chiseled out by human hands, whose hands, and when? Alas, that the learning of the world amounts to so little, for no mad can tell.

TO CURE CORNS—hold your foot by the stove until the corn pops. Said to be a sure cure.

# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : MAY 26, 1870.


### To the Democratic Voters of Cambria County.

In pursuance of a resolution of the County Committee, adopted Dec. 6th, 1869, I request the Democratic voters of the county to meet at their respective places of holding elections on SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,—the voters present at that hour to elect one person to act as Judge and two persons to act as Clerks of said election, and after the Board is organized they will receive the votes of all the qualified Democratic voters of the county upon one of three propositions submitted to the Democracy, to wit: Whether they will adopt the Crawford County System, the Increased Delegate System, or retain the present Delegate System. The polls shall be kept open until 6 o'clock, P. M., after which the returns of said election shall be signed by the Clerks and handed to the Judge of said election, who is appointed Return Judge. The Return Judges will meet at the Court House in Ebensburg, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY following, when and where the returns shall be read, and the proposition which shall have received the highest number of votes will thereupon be adopted for the government of the party. F. A. SHOEMAKER,
*Chairman Co. Com.*

READER, if you owe for the *Freeman*, pay up before the 15th of next month, or you will *certainly* be charged 25 cents extra on the present as well as on each other year for which you are in arrears.

A PROMINENT Radical paper in the western portion of this State contains the announcement that there are fourteen prospective candidates anxious for the next Republican nomination for Governor. The names of these self-sacrificing patriots, as published by the editor, include such renowned heroes and statesmen as WHITE and TODD and COVODE and CESSNA. Cambria county is doubly honored, as two of her citizens are embraced in the formidable list, viz: DANIEL J. MORRELL and JACOB M. CAMPBELL, both of whom are residents of Johnstown, a thriving village that seems at the present writing to be prolific in great men.

IT will be seen from the following card from Hon. C. L. PERSHING that he declines to have his named used as a candidate for the Legislature. We can truthfully say of Mr. PERSHING these two things: That he is a gentleman of well known and widely recognized ability, and that he is pure and beyond reproach. Mouring owls in and about Johnstown may and have attempted to hawk at and tear him, but Mr. PERSHING's pure and unsullied reputation will remain as a full and complete vindication against all the assaults of his enemies, here or elsewhere.

MESSRS. H. D. & L. D. WOODRUFF:—I observe in to-day's DEMOCRAT a communication favoring my nomination for the next Legislature. I am not a candidate for the position, and desire that my name shall not be brought before the convention. CYRUS L. PERSHING.
JOHNSTOWN, *May* 18, 1870.

UNDER the fifth paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, "no person except a natural born citizen" can be elected to the Presidency. This being so, Mr. CASSERLY, one of the Senators from California, who unfortunately is an Irishman, and Gen. SHURZ, a Senator from Missouri, who first saw the sun in Germany, can never aspire to that office under our present constitution. It is far different with REVELS, FRED DOUGLASS, or JOHN M. LANGSTON, either of whom, under the late fraudulent amendment to the constitution, can become an aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the American people. This is a plain distinction of color and race, and an amendment ought to be proposed by some Radical leader to wipe out this obnoxious clause in the constitution. But as Casserly and Shurz belong to the despised and inferior white race, their political disabilities are of small account, and they and hundreds of others like them must be content to occupy a position subordinate to the native born negro. Great is the kingdom of Africa!

### The New York Election.

The Democratic majority in the State of New York at the recent judicial election is complete and overwhelming, reaching between *seventy* and *seventy-five* thousand. It is the second and most emphatic rebuke of that embodiment of all Congressional villainies, the fifteenth amendment, by the electors of the unterrified Democracy of the entire State, and from its crushing result the insolent and usurping spirit of Radicalism may learn a lesson that has not hitherto been dreamed of in its political phylosophy. The Radical Legislature of that State, although elected without any regard to the question of negro suffrage, took time by the forelock, and in hot haste ratified the amendment during the session of 1869, just under the same circumstances as the Legislature of our own State did the same thing. It was asked to postpone definite action on the subject until the people of the State could have a fair opportunity last summer of voting on the new constitution, which contained a clause in favor of negro suffrage and which was to be submitted to a separate vote of the people. But that did not suit their fraudulent purpose, knowing well what the verdict of the people would be, and the outrage was boldly and shamefully perpetrated. The negro suffrage clause in the new constitution was afterwards defeated by a majority of thirty thousand, and that unmistakable popular verdict was endorsed at the last November election by the choice of a majority of Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature. That Legislature, representing the people of the State, on a distinct issue presented for their decision, rescinded the bogus endorsement by its predecessor of the amendment, as it had a perfect right to do; and yet the vote of the State of New York, *twice* expressed against the amendment, was included in the list of Legislatures that were claimed to have voted in favor of its ratification. It would be difficult to furnish a more emphatic condemnation, not only of the treachery and double dealing of the Radical party on this negro question, but also of the entire course of the administration at Washington, than has been furnished by this magnificent result in Horace Greely's own State.

### Amnesty.

A few days ago the Senate had under consideration a bill, most infamous in its provisions, to enforce the fifteenth amendment. The question of a general amnesty became prominent in the discussion and was bitterly opposed by MORTON, DRAKE, and others of their stamp, whose ideas of statesmanship seem to be embodied in one word—*vengeance*. Gen. FERRY, one of the Radical Senators from Connecticut, and who fought the rebels in the field while such sunshine patriots as MORTON and DRAKE were in the pursuit of office, made a vigorous speech in favor of the removal of all political disabilities from the Southern people, in which he did credit to his head and heart by uttering the following broad and statesmanlike sentiments:

But, says the Senator from Indiana, history is against the Senator from Connecticut; history shows that you can do nothing by conciliating a vanquished people. Does it, sir? What little I know of statesmanship I have learned from history. I believe it to be God's handwriting on the face of this earth of ours; and what does it tell us? In the first place what does international law tell us is the first duty of the victor and the sole right—yes, sir, the right of the vanquished? Clemency. What does history teach us of the effects of disabilities and test acts in other countries with whose story we are familiar? Why, sir, we ought all to be familiar with that old English story. It has come down to us from the books of our boyhood. What has England gained by five hundred years of disabilities and test-oaths for the people of Ireland? Has it created or raised up there a loyal generation loving the crown and ready to rally around the Union Jack? No, sir. Ireland tells the story to-day of disabilities and test oaths.

What have they done for England herself? They were tried after the revolution of 1688. Go look at the statute book of the reign of William III. On every other page is a disability bill or test act; and the throne of William and Anne and the Georges tottered year by year upon its foundation for two generations, and twice the eruptions broke forth in 1715 and 1745. Cannot we learn something from history?

What did Austria make by her pains and penalties and disabilities in Hungary. Nothing but smothered rebellion; nothing but outbreaking revolution. At last she gave Hungary a free constitution and free representation, and peace reigns throughout the land. I might go on, sir; but such a monstrous perversion of history as the argument of the Senator from Indiana seems to me to need no further refutation.

WE are indebted to the Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a pamphlet copy of the general laws passed by the last Legislature, from which it appears that *forty-nine* laws of a public character were enacted. Many of these general laws are of the most trifling nature, and do not at all effect the public welfare. When the pamphlet laws are published, the number of private bills passed will be found to equal that of previous sessions—say twelve hundred. It is in these private bills that the frauds and corruptions of legislation are concealed. The grist of laws ground out annually by the respective State Legislatures, and by Congress, is fearful to contemplate, and realizes the old adage, that "the world is governed too much."

THE "HORSE-HEAD" CHILD—A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.—In the back room of the house No. 117 West Twenty-seventh street, there is on exhibition a malformed infant, which is an exceptional demonstration of a well known law of nature. The child was born on the 3d of April, and the mother is a poor German woman, who then resided on North William street, between Meecker avenue and Herbert street, Brooklyn, E. D.—When the child was born, the malformation was not very distinct, but as the infant grew older it became more apparent, so that now the face of the child very much resembles that of a horse. The forehead of the infant is like that of other children, but the whole front of the upper jaw is lacking, and there is no palate or roof to the mouth. The nasal bone and cartilage extend down over the lower lip and end in an oval shaped fleshy protuberance, resembling as nearly as possible the lip of a horse. The child does not nurse, but requires to be fed, and appears to be gradually wasting away.

The father and mother of the child are very poor, and though no fee of admission is required, yet any contributions from visitors are gratefully received. The mother is thirty-four years of age, has been married three years, and this is her first child.—Some time before the child's birth she was shocked at seeing a dead horse on the street, and this caused her infant to be marked in this terrible manner.—[N. Y. Times.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—In the New York *World* we find the following items in regard to the recent elections:

The returns all come in better for the Democratic ticket, and the majority for Church is steadily rising. There is hardly a doubt that the Democracy have carried the State outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Jefferson county is Democratic for the first time in seventeen years. Majority FOUR HUNDRED. Gain of fifteen hundred.

The *World* publishes a tabular statement of the vote by counties, which show the Democratic majority to be 64,850. Comparing the majorities in the counties given in the *World* with those of the election for President in 1868, the Democratic gain in Allegheny county is about 1,700; in Broome, 800; Cayuga, 2,000; Chautauqua, 2,000; Chemung, 1000; Chenango, 900; Clinton, 1,000; Columbia, 900; Cortland, 1,100; Delaware, 700; Dutchess, 800; Erie, 3,100; Essex, 800; Green, 400; Kings, 1,000; Madison, 1,300; Montgomery, 400; Niagara, 1,300; Oneida, 1,100; Onondaga, 2,000; and nearly every county in the State show proportional gains.

SINGULAR APPROPRIATION.—The Sacramento Union says: A gentleman residing on N street, near Second street, is the owner of a cat, which, a few days ago, gave birth to five kittens. A day or two afterward an old hen that had been making the usual intimations of a desire to set, found the nest of kittens during the absence of the cat, and immediately appointed herself their mother, probably under some vague notion that they were a new brood of chickens, or that chickens were generally out of shape this year.

When pussy returned, the hen flew at and made her retreat, and kept possession of her proteges all day. Her master, not desiring to have the kittens starved to death, took them from the hen and gave them to pussey; but the next day the hen found them and again took possession, and has continued to reclaim them from day to day when they have been taken from her.

It is described as very amusing to watch her earnest efforts to keep them quiet when they become hungry and incline to crawl away. Whenever one gets from under her wings she gives a few "clucks," and then she promptly retrieves them with her bill and then tucks them carefully away in her feathers.

### President Grant Insults General Hancock.

In the comments which a sense of duty constrains us to make on a recent insult offered by the President of the United States to one of the most distinguished and patriotic officers of the army, we hope we may be able to speak in measured language, and to keep within the limits of that decorum which a public journal would wish to observe towards the chief magistrate of the country.

The pure character and brilliant services of General Hancock, and the unusual esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, should at least protect him from supercilious insolence. He participated in almost every important battle which was fought east of the Alleghanies, and in all the palpitating reports which came from those bloody fields to stir and thrill the hearts of the people; in all the numerous histories of the war which cooler and more critical writers have given to the public, General Hancock has stood in the foreground as one of the most prominent and most admired figures on the canvas. His character is adorned with every soldierly virtue. All the successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac—McClellan, Meade, Burnside, Hooker, and Grant himself—leaned on him as one of their chief supports. He was always alert, vigorous, dashing, capable, self-possessed, judicious; never blundering, never courting applause by any species of charlatanry, never shrinking from any responsibility that was laid upon him, never failing to justify the confidence and exceed the expectations of his superior officers. He presented one of the rarest combinations of modest reserve and brilliant services in the whole army. None of our distinguished officers, not even General Meade, would have seemed so secure against any kind of insult. And yet General Hancock has been insulted; insulted by a person from whom insult was least to have been expected, the commander-in-chief of all our armies.

Some time since, General Hancock wrote to Lieutenant-General Sherman, inquiring why he was not promoted to the position made vacant by the death of General Thomas, which belonged to him in the order of precedence. His letter was shown to President Grant, who dictated the substance of the reply. Shortly afterwards, General Hancock received from the Lieutenant-General a curt answer couched in the following insulting terms:

*"I am requested by the President to inform "you that there is nothing in your personal "relations to General Grant, or in your "official relations to his administration, that "could justify your promotion now, or lead "you to expect it hereafter."*

Even if the President had determined to ignore the just claims of this distinguished officer, why should he descend to this exhibition of insulting insolence? He might have closed the door against General Hancock without slamming it so rudely in his face. A cold, stiff civility would have been irritating enough, without a display of spiteful personal feeling, or a gratuitous threat to obstruct General Hancock's rise in the army so long as President Grant remains in power. No other President than Grant would have thus gratified his personal malignity at the expense of official decorum. Any other President, even if he could have acted on so ignoble a motive, would have had the decency to veil it under the specious forms of official etiquette. An answer might easily have been made to General Hancock, which, while extinguishing his hopes, would not have stung his pride or wounded his sensibilities. But the President could not restrain himself from offering an affront; and the sharp pen of General Sherman gave terseness and point to the insult.

So far as we can recollect, this is the first time that General Grant has authorized an expression in writing of the principles on which he makes his appointments, and of the extension of those principles to promotions in the army. He does not regard his power as a public trust to be administered for the public advantage, but as a species of private property, which he uses to reward personal services, discharge obligations of personal gratitude, and wreak personal vengeance on those whom he hates or dislikes. In his bestowal of civil offices, he has notoriously acted on this assumption. His most important civil appointments have been requitals for those gifts of houses or money which a fastidious self-respect would have prevented his taking at all, and which men like Washington, or even men like Andrew Johnson, would have scorned to receive, and have felt it a degradation to reward by the prostitution of a public trust. Political usage authorizes the bestowal of civil offices as a reward for party services; but General Grant has disregarded party claims, and distributed his patronage on grounds of mere personal favoritism. Neither partisan nor personal considerations ought to have any influence on promotions in the army. When the country is engaged in war, all party distinctions should be sunk in a common sentiment of patriotism; and as officers of the army are expected to fight with equal zeal for any administration by which a war may happen to be declared, it is absurd to exact from them any other allegiance than an allegiance to the country. Military merit and the efficiency of the service should be the sole ground of military promotion. But President Grant refuses to General Hancock the promotion which is due to him, both in the order of precedence and for distinguished services, because "there is nothing in his personal relations to General Grant" which entitles him to the favor or partiality of that functionary! He is told that General Grant's personal dislike is a fatal bar, now and for all future time, to a recognition of his claims!

The grounds of General Grant's malignant hostility to this brilliant and esteemed officer, are best understood by himself. All that the public know is that Hancock was stationed at St. Louis at a time when he and his family were for years witnesses of Grant's daily degradation in the streets of that city; that he wrote a noble letter in defence of civil rights when he was one of the commanders in the South under the Reconstruction acts; and that he was one of the candidates for President voted for by the Democratic National Convention. If the President had any magnanimity, or even a reasonable self-respect, he would not have let such facts incite him to injustice and insult. He banished General Hancock to distant Fort Sully; and now he refuses him the promotion which is his due, and repels his inquiry into the reason by an insolent personal affront.—*N. Y. World.*

EIGHTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.—The Albany *Argus* claims eighty thousand majority for the Democratic ticket at the last election. One of the most remarkable political somersaults was that in Orleans county, the lifelong residence of the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Sanford E. Church. At the election last fall Gigel, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, carried the county by nine hundred and forty-three majority. At the last election Judge Church swept every town, with but one slight exception, and received seven hundred and eighty-six majority. This is one of the most remarkable changes on the political record—a perfect "wheel about and turn about." It shows that a man can be a prophet in his own country. If the rural Democracy keep on in this go-ahead way they will be able to swing the State without the aid of the metropolitan Democracy.—*New York Herald.*

### General News Items.

—The Fenians are gathering in great numbers along the border, and it looks as if Canada was to be invaded in earnest this time.

—A smart minister in Toledo, within ten months, has married a couple, baptized their first child, preached the funeral sermon of the husband, and married the widow.

—As the candidates on both sides in the judicial election in New York, were unexceptional men, the heavy Democratic majority therecan only be construed as a rebuke of the Radical party on the negro issue.

—It takes seventeen seconds to send a written message through a pneumatic tunnel from London to four hundred miles distant. This beats steam, and is not behind electricity. Bags of heavy mail matter are sent three miles in two seconds.

—A special dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says a party of Fenians, under command of two prominent military gentlemen, were to leave that city on Monday morning for St. Albans for the purpose of taking part in the coming Fenian attack on Canada.

—The bill to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment was passed by the Senate after an all-night session. It is of the most stringent character; and, should it pass the House, the negro will enjoy privileges and protection which have never been extended to white men.

—After seventeen years wandering in the wilderness, Jefferson county, New York, returned to the Democratic fold on Tuesday week, and gave Mr Church over four hundred majority. This is a gain of fifteen hundred in twelve months. The white man's issue was the Moses in this case.

—An exchange, speaking of the sparring going on among the childless feminines about the right to vote, says that they scatter fire like an old smooth bore musket, and do no effective execution. We would admonish the writer, however, to keep at a safe distance from these smoothbores.

—In Rhode Island white citizens, naturalized, cannot vote unless they own real estate worth one hundred and fifty dollars, but negroes can walk to the polls from the doors of the almshouse. The Radicals are passing laws to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, but care nothing for poor white men.

—We were shown a curiosity the other day, in the shape of a young chicken with four legs and three wings. The superfluous legs were perfect, and came out just below the neck, on either side of the body. The additional wing grew out between the two others, and was also perfectly well formed. —*Snow Hill Messenger.*

—Omaha has a man who lives with his family in one of the large iron tubes used in the construction of a bridge. He was too poor to rent even the humblest frame cabin, so he adopted this singular expedient. He has constructed a neat stone fire-place in his iron house and here the wife and children manage to live and get their frugal meals.

—The last method of combining style and economy occurred at Albany not long since. A man went to an undertaker to borrow a valuable casket, covered with velvet, to use at the funeral of his brother, proposing to take the body out after the funeral, place it in a plain pine coffin and return the casket to the undertaker. The undertaker was near-sighted and couldn't see it.

—The Fenians say the prospect of a successful raid on Canada are unusually bright. Colonel Sullivan and Major M'Namara, who were appointed by a convention recently assembled at Boston, to inspect the frontier, have returned and rendered a flattering report. The Fenian treasury is said to be in a most flourishing condition, and an abundance of men, money and war material is available at any moment.

—Shortly after the John Brown raid, Benjamin F. Butler, in a speech at Salem, Massachusetts, remarked: "The mistake is, we look at the South through the medium of the Abolitionists—a very distorted picture. Human progress is not to be set back a thousand years because of the difference of opinion as to the supposed rights and privileges of a few miserable negroes."—What does the General think of a "few miserable negroes" now?

TRIAL LIST.—The following causes have been put down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on MONDAY, JUNE 6th 1870.

FIRST WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Keith | vs. | Powers. |
| same | vs. | same. |
| Boro. of Johnstown | vs. | Trefts. |
| Gills use | vs. | Noel. |
| Boro. of Johnstown | vs. | Jones. |
| Vickroy | vs. | Ryckman. |
| Eastman | vs. | Stiger et. al. |
| Miller | vs. | Luther. |
| same | vs. | same. |
| same | vs. | same. |
| Sawtelle | vs. | Robinson. |
| Commonwealth | vs. | Patterson, et. al. |

SECOND WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bell | vs. | Swires. |
| Black | vs. | Simpson. |
| McGonigle | vs. | Burk et. al. |
| Cambria Iron Co | vs. | Mrs. E. Rager. |
| same | vs. | Gates & Harshberger. |
| same | vs | Baker's Heirs. |
| Alleg'y R.R. & C. Co. | vs. | Gallagher et. al. |
| Groves | vs. | Baker. |
| Thomas et. al. | vs. | Harshberger. |
| Brotherline | vs. | Smith et. al. |
| Noel, for use, | vs | Noel. |
| Morgan et. al. | vs. | Finney et. al. |
| Brotherline | vs. | Dysart. |
| Barker | vs. | Robinson. |
| School District, Summerhill Twp | vs. | Alex. Skelly. |
| McFeely | vs. | Nagle. |
| Johnston & Stewart | vs. | Bartlebaugh et. al. |
| Wehn's use | vs. | Eagle. |
| Emerg'ncy Br'ge Co. | vs. | Phillips. |
| McDermitt et. al. | vs. | McDermitt. |
| Cree | vs | Bardine. |
| Dunegan | vs. | Clearfield Twp. |
| Troxel | vs. | Flynn & Bro's. |
| Fronheiser & Plitt | vs | Heuther & Bonaker. |
| Platt | vs | Krise. |

J. K HITE, Froth'y.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, May 9, 1870.4t.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa, two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

FRANK D. STORM, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG, PA. Office on Centre street, opposite Colonade Row. (my.5.)


MAY, 1870.

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Oak Hall Oak Hall
Oak Hall Wanamaker & Brown Oak Hall
Oak Hall Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536. Oak Hall
Oak Hall Market st. & 1, 3, 5 7, 9. Oak Hall
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Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.
HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]


TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.
VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The FARM lately owned by EDWARD A. BURKE, dec'd, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, is offered for sale. Said Farm contains 175 ACRES, 80 acres of which are cleared, the balance being well timbered. The land is of the best quality and the improvements are a HOUSE, BARN, &c. There is a good ORCHARD on the premises. For terms, which will be made easy, inquire on the premises, or of the undersigned in Allegheny township.—Possession will be given when sale is effected.
JAMES J. KAYLOR,
April 21.-tf. Executor of E. A. Burke, dec'd.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The subscribers offer at private sale their STEAM SAW MILL, situated within a mile of Cresson, Cambria county. It is complete in every particular and is in perfect running order. The Engine is as good as new and is 40 horse power, with a double flue boiler. There is a good LATH MILL attached to the Saw Mill. Also will be sold, MULES, TRUCKS, SLEDS, WAGONS, &c. This is an excellent opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of Lumber, as the property will be sold at a great bargain.
Address LEMON & BAYLEY,
March 10, 1870.-tf Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.
GEO. M. READE.
Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE in Cambria County, as appraised for the year 1870:

JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.

| Class. | Lic'se. | Class. | Lic'se. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Wood, Morrell & Co., | $200 50 | 14 F. Border, | 7 00 |
| 14 A. Rick, | 7 00 | 14 Wm. Berlin, | 7 00 |
| 14 Knable & Griffith, | 7 00 | 14 J. Dibert, | 7 00 |
| 14 George King, | 7 00 | 14 M. H. Mayer, | 7 00 |
| 14 W. R. Geis & Ruth, | 7 00 | 13 L. Mayer, | 10 00 |
| 14 Albert Crouse, | 7 00 | 14 J. Beishoff, | 7 00 |
| 14 A. Burgraff, | 7 00 | 14 John J. Murphy, | 7 00 |
| 14 Emil Young, | 7 00 | 14 E. C. Lucks, | 7 00 |
| 14 Andrew Moses, | 7 00 | 14 John Hartman, | 7 50 |
| 14 Jacob Wild, | 7 00 | 14 Lawson & Baker, | 7 00 |
| 14 F. W. Kress, | 7 00 | 14 A. D. Brinker, | 7 00 |
| 14 M. L. Gronberg, | 7 00 | 14 Benton & Wayne | 7 00 |
| 14 Jas. J. Murphy, | 7 00 | 14 W. J. Robsel, | 7 00 |
| 14 N. & C. A. Horne, | 7 00 | 14 W. W. Pike, | 7 50 |
| 13 Geis & Foster, | 10 00 | 14 D. G. M'Cullough | 7 00 |
| 14 A. J. Hartsock, | 7 00 | 14 W. J. Kennedy, | 7 00 |
| 14 Adam Pharr, | 7 00 | 14 George Hizen, | 7 50 |
| 14 G. Bantley, | 7 00 | 12 F. W. Hay, | 12 00 |
| 14 W. Updegrave, | 7 00 | 14 Joseph Rankin, | 7 00 |
| 14 Bott & Kriger, | 7 00 | 14 David Creed, | 7 00 |
| 14 W. M'Pherson, | 7 00 | 14 Mrs. J. Semple, | 7 00 |
| 14 J. W. Stevenson, | 7 50 | 14 John Jordin, | 7 00 |
| 14 C. Fraser, | 7 00 | 14 Hay Brothers, | 7 50 |
| 14 A. Montgomery, | 7 00 | 14 Simon Reilly, | 7 50 |
| 14 J. A. M'Kinney, | 7 00 | 14 John Farfitt, | 7 00 |
| 14 N. F. Carroll, | 7 00 | 14 L.F. Leitenberger | 7 00 |
| 14 Hornick & Geis, | 7 50 | 14 Davis & Lewis, | 7 00 |
| 14 Cohen & Bro., | 7 00 | 14 John Maiphant, | 7 00 |
| 14 Leopold & Bro., | 7 00 | 14 F. Dallmeyer, | 7 50 |
| 14 Cyrus Hart, | 7 00 | 14 A. J. Swartz, | 7 50 |
| 14 Louis Luckhardt | 7 00 | 14 G. J. Thomas & C. Unversagt, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mrs. L. J. King, | 7 50 | 14 M. W. Keim, | 7 00 |
| 14 J. M. King, | 7 00 | 14 Fockler & Levergood, | 7 00 |
| 14 V. Louther, | 7 00 | 14 Frederick Krebs, | 7 00 |
| 14 J. Swank & Co., | 7 00 | 14 J. H. Howard, | 7 00 |
| 14 Wm. Caldwell, | 7 00 | 14 A. Bloch & Co., | 7 00 |
| 14 W. H. Levergood | 7 50 | 14 Fockler & Co., | 7 50 |
| 14 Jacob Fend, | 7 50 | 14 Mrs. Morris, | 7 00 |
| 14 A. Pfeifer, | 7 00 | 14 R. R. Edwards, | 7 00 |
| 14 F. W. Yoder, | 7 00 | 14 Richard Bennett, | 7 00 |
| 14 Cunningham & Muller, | 7 00 | 14 Wm. Bowen, | 7 00 |
| 14 Henry Schnabel, | 7 00 | 14 A. Loeckle, | 7 50 |
| 14 J. T. Kinney & Co | 7 00 | 14 James Pitts, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mary Fromald, | 7 50 | 14 J. & R. Gallagher | 7 50 |
| 14 Sarah Dickey, | 7 00 | 14 Brindle & Kunkle | 7 50 |
| 14 John Thomas, | 7 00 | | |

EBENSBURG BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 M. L. Ottman, | 7 00 | 12 Barker & Son, | 10 00 |
| 14 C. T. Roberts, | 7 00 | 13 J. P. Thompson, | 10 00 |
| 14 R. R. Thomas, | 7 00 | 14 R. J. Lloyd, | 7 00 |
| 14 Zahm & Son, | 7 00 | 14 G. G. Owens, | 7 00 |
| 14 A. G. Fry, | 7 00 | 14 Shoemaker & Co. | 7 00 |
| 14 E. J. Mills, | 7 00 | 13 Geo. Huntley, | 10 00 |
| 14 R. R. Davis, | 7 00 | 13 V. S. Barker, | 10 00 |
| 14 Mrs. L. T. Evans, | 7 50 | 12 Roberts & Son, | 10 00 |
| 14 Jacob Thomas, | 7 00 | 14 Lemon & Murray | 7 00 |

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 J. P. Parrish, | 7 00 | 14 Dysert & Co., | 7 00 |
| 14 W. D. Jones, | 7 00 | 14 Mrs. Sweeny, | 7 00 |
| 14 Wm. Pringle, jr. | 7 00 | 14 Kinports & Co., | 7 00 |
| 14 Wm. Pringle, jr., | 7 50 | 14 Jane Mullen, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mrs. M'Intosh, | 7 00 | 14 M. M'Laughlin, | 7 50 |
| 14 Otho Stiner, | 7 50 | | |

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 F. J. Christy, | 7 50 | 14 James Murray, | 7 00 |
| 14 J. J. Troxell, | 7 00 | 14 Patrick Smith, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mrs. K. Howell, | 7 50 | 14 Thomas Bradley, | 7 00 |

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 John Buck, | 7 00 | 14 Alvin Oswalt, | 7 00 |
| 14 John Wertner, | 7 00 | 14 Simon Schroth, | 7 00 |
| 15 Barker & Son, | 10 00 | 14 Aug. Walters, | 7 00 |
| 14 J. W. Sharbaugh | 7 00 | | |

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 S. E. Burns, | 7 00 | 14 E. R. Dunegan, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mich'l Barnicle, | 7 00 | 14 S. Wharton, | 7 00 |

CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 S. M. Douglass, | 7 00 | 14 Jacob Wagner, | 7 50 |
| 14 E. & H. Nutter, | 7 00 | | |

SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Christian Reich, | 7 00 | 14 W. M. Connell, | 7 00 |
| 14 James Gillin, | 7 50 | 14 James A. Maher | 7 00 |

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Chrittian Reich, | 7 00 | 14 Wm. M'Connell, | 7 00 |
| 14 James Gillin, | 7 50 | 15 Jas. A. Maher, | 7 00 |

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 John Mattern, | 7 00 | 14 George Conrad, | 7 50 |
| 14 John G. Myers, | 7 00 | 14 George Berkey, | 7 00 |
| 14 Isaac B. Horner, | 7 00 | | |

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Charles Helsel, | 7 00 | 14 Berkey & Co., | 7 00 |

CHOYLE TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Wood, Morrell & Co., | 7 00 | | |

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 P. M. & J. Brown, | 7 00 | 14 Wendroth & Shartz, | 7 50 |
| 14 J. D. Plummer, | 7 00 | | |
| 14 G. B. Wike, | 7 00 | 14 Samuel S. Paul, | 7 50 |

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Sam'l Albaugh, | 7 00 | 14 George Wehn, | 7 00 |

LORETTO BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 P. H. Shields, | 7 00 | 14 Wm. Litzinger, | 7 00 |
| 14 F. X. Haid, | 7 00 | 14 F. Jacobs, | 7 00 |
| 14 F. D. Saupp, | 7 00 | 14 John Bradley, | 7 00 |
| 14 F. O'Friel, | 7 00 | 14 A. J. Christy, | 7 00 |
| 14 Mrs. M. Kestler, | 7 00 | | |

EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 W. S. Pryde, | 7 00 | 14 Bracken & Egan, | 7 00 |
| 14 Joseph Staub, | 7 00 | 14 Benjamin Clark | 7 00 |

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 D. & P. Farren, | 7 00 | | |

COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 J. D. Adams, | 7 50 | | |

CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 Michael Toohey, | 7 00 | 14 Louisa Aaron, | 7 00 |
| 14 August Lahmyer | 7 00 | 14 Jacob Widman, | 7 00 |
| 18 John Stormer, | 7 00 | | |

MILLVILLE BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Fred. Border, | 7 00 | 14 Richard Ellis, | 7 50 |

CAMBRIA BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 John Ryan, | 7 00 | 14 Joseph Sibich, | 7 00 |
| 14 D. M'Donald, | 7 00 | 14 Peter M'Dermott | 7 00 |
| 14 John Kurtz, | 7 50 | | |

MINERSVILLE BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 J. F. Seigh & Co. | 7 00 | 14 Peter M'Dermott | 7 00 |

FRANKLIN BOROUGH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 S. C. Bold, | 7 00 | 14 Peter Rubritz, | 7 00 |
| 14 D. W. Coulter, | 7 00 | | |

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 John Soissong, | 7 50 | | |

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 A. H. Fiske, | 7 00 | 14 Gates & Son, | 7 50 |
| 14 Perry Troxell, | 7 50 | 14 Walters & Son, | 7 50 |

SUSQUEHANNA TOW

# mbria Freeman.

SDAY, : : : : MAY 26, 1870.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

AL FRUSINGS AND PENCILINGS — ration Day, May 30th, has been declared al holiday.

ana boasts a new Court House bell t $1,017.87.

al Estate Transfers are in type, but space has prevented their publication.

corps of engineers are at present sur- a railroad route from Martinsburg to sburg, Blair county.

e Hollidaysburg Register says that Gra- ne is the best that has exhibited in wn for many years.

e dwelling house of John Johnston, in nship, Huntingdon county, with near- contained, was destroyed by fire on was night last.

e Mayor of Altoona proposes to pay out of the city treasury of course) for rest and conviction of any incendiary in ently scourged city.

e Bloomfield Times, which ought to ows that potatoes are selling at fifteen r bushel in Perry county. Some of es ought to "go for" them.

Friday night week a man named Rob- ployed in the Altoona shops, while on to Blair Furnace, was struck by a motive and injured severely.

Cecilia M Gough, of St. Augustine, al public sale, on Saturday next, live sehold goods, etc. See advertise-

ther questionable honor of playing m to the Radical County Committee mary for the next twelvemonth, has signed to John H. Fisher, Esq., of ana.

man named Maloney was knocked from f cars at Altoona on Tuesday, and al- ive cars ran over him, he got off with in leg and some other injuries of a less character.

eral sheep pens in Sinking Valley, nty, have recently been "interviewed" ter, and as the farmers thereaway don't appreciate the joke, there will proba- be trouble, Bruin.

e of our exchanges has reached the th chapter in the publication of one of dime novels, and we can only wish it and for the sake of its readers, a speedy nce. Outside copy must be exceeding- ce in that latitude.

e rains of the present week have had eral effect upon the crops, and oats, e, corn, potatoes, etc., will undoubt- ld a heavy dividend if all things con- favorable as at present writing.—e to the great Giver of all good for His ant mercies!

e barn of Mr. John W. Griffith, of Cam- nship, was struck by lightning on last, but the fluid ran down the light- rod and did no damage to the building ouse, however, which were lying on the , some fourteen feet from the barn, were ely killed by the shock. So says the ocrat.

Mrs. L. T. Evans, the popular dress ma- and fancy goods dealer in the East Ward, our thanks for a small but delicious treat large ripe strawberries—the first ones, no that have found their way to this high- the present season. They were too s to last long, even if there had been of them.

Brady's Circus has arrived and will exhibit this (Wednesday) afternoon and evening. show was in McConnellsburg on Monday , and the Democrat says the entertain- were highly satisfactory, the combina- of talent more than usually strong, the gers gentlemanly and polite and the em- orderly.

e first number of the "Teachers' Ad under the new dispensation has saw and not only show a decided improve- in appearance, but certainly looks very with eight pages enclosed in rule bor- Mr. James, the new publisher, designs all things, and there is no doubt he will e "Advocate" worthy of a generous

George Davis, a young man living in Grays Blair county, shot at a girl named Mag- Gillan, on Friday week, using for that se a piece of an old musket about six in- long. Several of the shot entered her and one of her thumbs, causing slight wounds. Of course Davis is somewhat ed—or wants to that effect—but has been ished none the less.

The pressure just now seems to favor on as the place and Tuesday, June 28th, e time for holding the proposed conven- of Democratic editors, but so far as the day e week is concerned, we hope the pressure be removed, for it seems to us that Thurs- would be a *more* acceptable day to the nity of *country* editors. What say our reas of the weekly papers?

Bob Thomas, the clever and popular con- ter down street, did the fair thing to the ter boys a few evenings ago by inviting one all to "interview" a saucer each of his de ure cream, the first of the season. They it to us with a perfect relish, and even yet of their lips when they think how cool, and soothing it was. Bob cann t be ted in the getting up of ice cream or in ect to the tastes of the public.

Ethan Roberts, with that spirit of im ement for which he has become noted, is ng his already fine store room greatly ex and admirably fitted up, and will soon an establishment second to none in the ty. Of course the present waste places e made glad with an enlarged stock of fancy goods, and sich like, and Cham. continue to go on prospering, as he de- es to do, at a more rapid speed than ever. ly affords us a double breasted pleasure to ome once more to our columns the ever and always entertaining "MacShane," silence has been so long continued that egan began to despair of ever hearing him again. Having once more put in an ance however, it is to be hoped that he it out on that line if it should take all summer and the balance of his natural and may each succeeding letter conclude, present one does, with the cheering re- "To be continued next week." And we ever pray, etc.

The name of Jacob Pringle, Esq., of e township, has been mentioned in con- with the Democratic nomination for the of County Commissioner, but we are as- that he has no aspirations in that direc- Mr. Jos. W. Pringle, of the same town- is an aspirant for that position, however, is no disparagement to the other candi- to say that he is the peer of any, both as his political standing and his ability to m the duties of the office. That there others just as worthy and just as competent ually true, and we feel sure that a good will be nominated when the time comes.

The many friends, and their name is legion, Rev. Hugh Gallagher, who some nineteen ago held pastoral charge of the Catholic ch at Loretto, will be glad to learn that highly distinguished and greatly beloved is at present on a visit to the Atlantic es, and will ere many days, if he has not ady, reach his old mountain home and en a brief sojourn among his numerous friends earnest admirers in this region. Many ages have taken place since Father Galla- took his departure for the Golden State, among the living of the present he will with the familiar faces and receive the fullest greetings of hundreds of frosty sons daughters who knew him and loved him his days of yore. May his sojourn be the main be a long and pleasant one.


**Auction Sale.**—An extensive auction sale to be held on THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, at 11 A. M., at the saw mill of Long & Bracken, four miles from Gallitzin Station, Pa. R. R., comprising a large limestone Farm of 240 acres, with good and excellent springs of water; also, a good Portable Saw Mill, (built by Zanesville, Ohio,) Horses, Oxen, Harness, Ploughs, and many other mill and farm implements, etc., etc. Good bargains may be obtained at this great sale.


THE SPECIAL (JUNE) ELECTION.—It will be seen that the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee has issued a call for an election to be held on *Saturday, the 4th of June next*, to determine, by a vote of the Democratic electors of the county, their preference for one of *three* modes of hereafter nominating a county ticket. The question is an important one in its bearing on the future interests of the party in the county. It is not free from difficulties, and although we entertain very decided views on the subject, we will not attempt to force them upon others, but will content ourself by simply calling attention to the three propositions which will be submitted to the Democracy of the county for their decision. One of the plans proposed is familiarly known as the

CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM,

by which is meant the selection of the various candidates to be voted for at the October election, by a popular vote of the Democratic electors of the different election districts, at a time to be fixed by the proper authority. Under this system all the persons who desire to become candidates for any office are required to announce their names in the Democratic papers of the county, say for six weeks or two months previous to the holding of the primary election, and they must have their tickets printed and furnished at the different election houses on the day of the said primary election. The election is to be held by a Judge, two Inspectors and two Clerks, and no person will be allowed to vote unless he is known to the Judge and Inspectors to be a member of the Democratic party. After the election is closed a full and complete return of the votes cast for the different candidates voted for is made out, signed by the Judge and Inspectors and attested by the Clerks. That return is brought by the Judge of said election to the Court House on the *Monday* succeeding the primary election. The like return is produced by the Judge of each election district. The Return Judges having met and organized, the districts are called over in alphabetical order, the result in each district as announced is taken down by the clerks, and the person who has received the highest number of votes for any office is declared the regularly nominated candidate for the same. Of course this plan entirely dispenses with any and all delegate elections.

Another mode suggested is the

INCREASED DELEGATE SYSTEM.

This mode, according to our understanding of it, would allow one delegate to each election district, no matter how small may be the Democratic vote in the district, and would increase the number of delegates from any district according to a *fixed ratio*, to be based on the number of Democratic votes polled in the district at the preceding Presidential election. Under this plan election districts with a heavy Democratic vote would be entitled to an increased number of delegates, while townships, boroughs and wards in which the Democratic vote is comparatively small would suffer a corresponding decrease. A convention elected on this system would represent the political strength of townships, boroughs and wards, and not merely their geographical extent.

The remaining proposition is the

PRESENT DELEGATE SYSTEM,

and as this mode of nominating a county ticket is so old and so well understood, it is not necessary that we should say anything about it.

Each of these three propositions has its advocates, and we trust that as the question to be determined is an important one in its future bearings on the party, there will be sufficient interest felt in the result to secure a large vote. The time fixed for the election is favorable for a full expression of opinion. If the Democracy manifest an indifference about the matter, and the vote should be a meagre one, the conclusion arrived at, whatever it may be, will not carry any substantial weight with it. If a change is desirable, a full and fair opportunity is now afforded to effect it, and if the Democrats of the county fail to do so they must bear the entire responsibility of their own negligence.

It may be as well to say in this connection that F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, will attend to having tickets for these several systems printed and properly distributed before the day of election, so that all can readily obtain and deposit their ballots at the election polls in their respective districts on the day designated for determining the question at issue.

HONORING THE PATRIOTIC DEAD.—At a meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers residing in this vicinity, which convened at the Court House on Thursday evening last, T. W. DICK, Esq., was elected President and Mr. WM. H. CONNELL chosen to act as Secretary, after which a *Committee of Arrangements*, consisting of Messrs. J. T. HUTCHINSON, J. D. BARKLEY, A. G. FRY, EDGAR EVANS and JERRY FAGAN, was appointed to select the necessary officers, determine upon the order and route of procession, and take such other action as might seem fit for the proper observance of Decoration Day—Monday, May 30th. The said Committee, after consultation, decided upon the following

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS:

*Chief Marshal*.....R. LITZINGER.
*Assistant Marshals*.....J. D. BARKLEY, A. G. FRY.
*Captain of Company*.....T. W. DICK.

The procession will form at the *Court House, Monday, May 30th*, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place an oration will be delivered by R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.

At 2 o'clock the procession will proceed to the various cemeteries in the following order:

FLAG DRAPED IN MOURNING.
BAND.
OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.
DECORATING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.
VOCAL CHOIR.
SOLDIERS.
CITIZENS.

After the ceremonies are concluded the procession will return to the Court House and disband.

The pastors of the several churches are requested to make public announcement of the proposed ceremonies on the Sabbath preceding Decoration Day.

Merchants and business men generally are respectfully requested to keep closed doors during the continuation of the ceremonies.

All soldiers and citizens are invited to unite in the procession.

The various bells will be tolled at proper intervals.

Donations of flowers, evergreens, bouquets, wreaths, etc., are solicited, and may be left at the Court House on the morning of Decoration Day. *Committee.*

"Come, bring the flowers—bring the fair young
flowers that look so fresh and gay,
And twine the wreath and bright festoons, and
twine the sweet bouquet;
Let Nature's sweetest, brightest smiles this day
be on our land,
And all from cot to courtly hall assist with helping hand,
And we'll approach with measured tread where
lie our fallen braves,
And with these emblems of our love we'll strew
their humble graves."

EXCELSIOR PIC-NIC.—We are requested to announce that the grandest affair of the season in the way of a Pic-Nic will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th days of June next, at Bradley's Station, one of the most accessible points on the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road. All the substantials and delicacies pertaining to such occasions will be provided by ladies experienced in such matters, and every opportunity for innocent and exhilerating enjoyment, among which may be mentioned good music and well arranged and commodious dancing platforms, will be afforded to all who may see fit to participate. The object of the Pic-Nic is to secure the requisite funds to pay for and finish the "Cottage by the Wayside" now occupied by Rev. R. C. Christy. It is to be hoped that a full turn out of pleasure seekers will be present and participate in the festivities and good cheer which these two days of pleasant enjoyment will so abundantly furnish.

**Grand Transformation.**—The well known and well patronized grocery establishment of M. L. Oatman, which has earned an enviable reputation by the prime quality of the goods sold and the very liberal prices prevailing there, is undergoing a transformation from a simple grocery and provision store to that of a full stocked and full fledged mercantile establishment in the broadest sense of the word. The necessary goods, of all styles, qualities and descriptions, are now being received and arranged for inspection and sale, and Mr. O. feels sure that he can show a stock which for variety, extent and beauty will compare favorably with any assortment ever brought to Northern Cambria, while in the matter of prices he designs to sell a peg or two cheaper than people in this vicinity have been used to paying for goods of like quality and styles. Of course the ladies are specially invited to go and see Mr. Oatman's new goods.

## Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, May 23, 1870.

*Dear Freeman*—One day after the date of my last letter three accidents occurred, which wakened up our otherwise peaceful citizens, but all were too late to allow time for another letter to reach you.

The first was a fire in Millville borough. A three story frame house, near the old canal bed, north of the borough, caught fire from a spark which arose from the old "coffee pot" engine, and in a short time it was rendered uninhabitable. The Assistance Fire Company came to the place not too hastily, and then the fire *went out*. The house belonged to the Cambria Iron Company.

The next occurrence was the escape of an enraged bullock from its pursuers and the consequent injuring of a man named Bowers and a little girl named Caldwell. The animal aforesaid was shot after demolishing two wagons and doing other damage. All this happened on the road leading to Giestown through Hornerstown.

The third incident was the injuring of a lady named Samuels by an infuriated cow. This lady was passing along an alley when the cow, whose calf was penned in a stable near by, attacked her and did her great bodily injury. She is recovering slowly, as is also Mr. Bowers and the little girl Caldwell.

A boy named Roberts was severely injured in the mines one day last week by the wheels of a car which ran over him. Two others named Etchinson and Lapsley were badly burned at the rolls by a flash of fire from a hot bar of iron.

The Borough Councils have refused to pay the 6th ward election board for holding a special election, in accordance with their usual ideas of economy. Men could scarcely be drummed up to hold the election at all. Some men had to leave work, where they were making from three to five dollars per day, to hold said election, being officers of the board. We would think less of this parsimony on part of councils if it was general, but when we reflect that they pay out enormous sums of money for little or nothing, this act looks mean in the extreme. Millville borough expends $800 per annum, Conemaugh borough $1,000, and Johnstown $31,000. That's the difference.

A frightful accident occurred on the Penna. Railroad at this point on Saturday last. The local afternoon freight train ran over a cow nearly opposite the Mechanical Works, killing her and throwing the engine from the track.—It ran on the ties for nearly a hundred yards, when it plunged over the bank, some thirty feet, dragging four cars after it. The men sprang from the train and were saved. The engine is a complete wreck—ditto the four cars.

A boy named Beam had one of his hands badly injured last week at the Johnstown Mechanical Works, by getting his fingers between the machinery. His injuries are not dangerous, though temporarily *unpleasant*. A boy was injured there the week previous.

The 6th ward had six weddings in four families, during last week, four *rich* serenades and six *appearances* at church the next Sunday. We defy any other ward to excel that in one week. In one family two of the parties were sisters, and in another two were the *father* and the daughter, but we do not mean that they were married to each other, only that they both got married.

The graves of the deceased soldiers are to be decorated next week. Some of the living and surviving soldiers who are needy ought to be remembered about the same time, as should also the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause.

A little child of Mr. Clawson, of Cambria borough, was lost on Sunday about 5 o'clock, P. M. The child is ranging till about 7 o'clock when it is supposed the little urchin was found. [From a private letter we learn that the child was found about one mile above Conemaugh Station, and fully four miles from home.—*Ed. Freeman.*]

The clerk of the Council of Johnstown gets $100 for writing about thirty-six pages of foolscap—stationery found. The 6th ward election board found its own stationery, and having no blanks provided, wrote about thirty pages of blank oaths, tally papers, return papers, etc., for which they are refused the paltry sum allowed every election board in the county when blanks are furnished.

Two windows are to be put in the old dilapidated lock-up at the moderate price of *thirty* dollars each. Wonderfully economizing is the town council! Can such things be, and *not* o'ercome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonderment?

Grady's Circus is coming and the entire Public Square is illuminated with grotesque likenesses of superhuman beings clad in fiery costume and riding bareback on pictures of horses. Another grab for the town council. They may realize as much from the speculation as will pay the 6th ward election board.

A man named Thomas Bryan was drowned near Dornick Point one day last week. Esquire Rutledge, in the absence of the coroner, held an inquest on the body, and the jury brought in the usual verdict of *accidental*.

Geo. Englebach, Esq., one of the census marshals, had his arm broken by being thrown from a buggy on the Scalp Level road, Richland twp., a few days ago. This may interfere temporarily with his duties, but we hope he will soon be himself again. His district is not large, but is prolific in population.

May parties or pic-nics are the rage here just now, and the young folks seem to enjoy themselves hugely on such occasions. The month so far has for the most part been unusually warm and dry, and just suitable for pleasure excursions to the green woods. That's right—live while you do live!

The season for fishing is at hand, and already have many *speculators* invested in the enterprise. We saw a couple of venerable specimens in Stony creek last week, with a sledge hammer large enough to forge thunderbolts for Jupiter, hammering stones with telling blows, but without *piscatory* success. We thought the laborers were worthy of a better reward, and looked around for the *bureau*, but it was *non est inventus*.

Scarlet fever still breaks out occasionally with fatal results. There were two sudden deaths in the 6th ward last week, resulting from this disease. Also one or two in Conemaugh borough, and no doubt others that we have not heard of.

The Johnstown Literary Association, that is about to be incorporated is not the Johnstown Literary Association that meets in the council rooms. If it was we would file objections to the charter, as it is not a *literary* association.

Our borough lock-up being now completely fitted up, a description of the *palatial* mansion may not be out of place. The entire building is about *ten feet square*, less or more, *and eight feet high*, more or less, built of huge stone, on the broken *range* plan. It is lighted at present by two immense windows about three feet by two, and is entered by one door beautifully carved by somebody's jackknife. The portion before the door is as large as the world, the being *not* walls around to define its boundaries. The first floor is all the floor there is in it, and it is plastered with a kind of plastic cement of a peculiar odor. The interior is sub-divided into four apartments, where the grand jury, sheriff, constable, etc., without having to undergo the inconvenience of putting themselves outside the building. The frescoe, *painting* and sculpture are somewhat obliterated by grease, *et celera*. In the great *plateau* in the rear are sunk two shafts for the purpose of decarbonizing the excrementitious material and forcing in oxygenated air. These shafts are a wonderful invention, and are patented. It is seriously recommended that a *dome* would add much to the outside appearance, as it contrasts unfavorably now with the M. E. church just opposite, and a *dome* is contemplated, with a tower and a spire. There is spare ground enough for a flower-garden or *pig-pounding* hog-pen. From the proceedings of the late council it is thought that there is more *Glass* used than is necessary, and they will probably dispense with a *pain* or two. The less light the better for a dark place. A slate roof would also add to the architectural beauty and would cost but little. Old slates could be had at almost any school house. A bath (one of Frank Hays) should be put in each room, or at least one for the especial use of the police. Want of space prevents us from doing the subject justice here, but it is thought that the *Democrat* court will supervise it. No more, anon.

Yours, ROB ROY.

ALTOONA CITY, May 23, 1870.

*Friend Mac*—The fancy store of G. C. Smith, in this city, was set on fire by some fiend in human shape, not many nights ago, and his entire stock, valued at between three and four thousand dollars, was completely destroyed. He had an insurance of $1,000 on his stock. It is absolutely certain that an organized band of desperadoes and incendiaries has its existence in our midst, and there are four or five *nice* young men who are strongly suspected of being in the ring and they are consequently under the surveillance of the police as well as of many of our citizens. It will be merciful to them if they or any other parties are caught in the hellish work of setting fire to their neighbor's property, for I feel assured that the Court presided over by Judge Taylor will be spared the trouble of trying them. Forbearance is not a particular has indeed ceased to be a virtue, and vengeance swift and terrible will undoubtedly be meted out to the infamous wretches who are engaged in this nefarious business if they once fall into the hands of an outraged and indignant people.

On Saturday morning last our city was startled with the intelligence that a man had committed suicide at his residence on the corner of Sixth avenue and Ninth street. The intelligence proved too true, and the unfortunate victim of self-murder turned out to be a man named John Kearns, who is said to have been living on bad terms with his wife for some time past, he having by his continued dissipation and debauchery made of his home a perfect hell on earth. In consequence of his evil doings, his wife with her child took up her abode in another part of the city, and on the morning in question she went to the house occupied by her husband for the purpose of removing some furniture to which she laid claim, but on reaching there she found the doors securely locked. Acting upon legal advice, she forced her way into the house and was terribly shocked to find the lifeless remains of her unfortunate husband stretched upon the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The news of the tragedy spread rapidly of course, and in a short time thereafter Alderman John Hickey summoned a jury of inquest, and a verdict of death by his own hands was duly rendered. Kearns had been constantly under the influence of liquor since the 10th of the present month, and there is little doubt but what he was temporarily insane at the time he committed the rash act. The horrible deed is supposed to have been consummated about six o'clock in the morning, as a lady residing in another part of the house heard an unaccountable noise at that hour and endeavored so induce a man passing at the time to go in and see what was the matter, but without success. A clasp knife was used in the accomplishment of the deed, and three gashes, one of which severed the windpipe, were found in his throat.

We have at present any amount of amusement in this city—theatre, circus, concerts, May parties, Sunday school celebrations, etc.,—so that all classes of pleasure seekers can be gratified, no matter what their tastes may be.

The Democracy hereaway are greatly elated over the glorious news from New York, while the fifteenth amendments have almost turned white and their Radical friends are trembling in their boots from the same cause. The "God and morality" party has seen the writing on the wall, and has begun to realize that its doom is sealed and that its unhallowed career is drawing to a close. While conversing with a fifteenth amendment the other day he informed me that some of the white folks who took part in the Hollidaysburg jubilee, on the 26th of last month, were a disgrace to the procession. There was one man especially who rode in the front ranks of the procession—a certain de-*Funk*-ed politician—who was neither invited or wanted there, and whose presence was a source of deep regret and humiliation to every "man and brother" who participated. It occurred to me that Sambo's head was pretty near level on that subject at least.

A certain "peeping Tom" in this city, while indulging his vitiated tastes by watching a pretty young maiden who was preparing to retire for the night, was suddenly "interviewed" by the contents of an unmentionable piece of chamber furniture, and it is said that even yet he has not fully succeeded in ridding himself of the odoriferous smell acquired on that occasion. It is thought that he will not pursue his astronomical studies at short range in the future. So mote it be. Yours, &c., T. I. M.

CARROLLTOWN, May 23, 1870.

*Dear Freeman.*—Mrs. Augustine Kirkpatrick died at her residence near Plattville, Susquehanna township, on Saturday last. She was an amiable, Christian lady, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends and relatives. She leaves a bereaved husband, an infant but two weeks old, and several small children—the latter to suffer a loss they cannot now appreciate. Peace to her ashes.

I am glad to be able to state that Mr. Carroll, whom I noticed a week or two ago as suffering from a stroke of paralysis, is again able to go about. He had a narrow escape.

Next Saturday a week is the day fixed upon for holding an election in conformity with the proclamation of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. As the submission of the proposition to change the system of nominations was undoubtedly looked upon by the chairman of the committee, and justly too, as being in one sense demanded by the people, it was at first thought that the party would take a strong interest in the coming election. This, however, is not likely to be the case, at least in this section, if we are to judge from present indications. There is one good result at any rate that must flow from the action of the county committee in thus submitting the proposition of a change, and that is that croakers and disaffected unsuccessful aspirants for office, can only blame the *voters* of the county for not putting an end to the existence of the mythical ring at Ebensburg; and the vials of their wrath may be poured upon the heads of the dear people instead of being visited upon any supposed *clique*. Aside from this view of the matter, however, I would urge every voter to attend the election and speak for himself. Then he will have no after-chiding conscience to admonish him of a duty neglected.

Last night and up to the hour of mailing this our town is deluged by heavy rain storms, accompanied by deafening thunder and almost incessant lightning. It is thought by those best posted in the matter that our raftsmen will be greeted with a splendid flood. This is to be hoped for, as there are hundreds of rafts awaiting high water to be floated to market.

Mr. Henry Blum, our popular townsman and brewer, is still adding improvement upon improvement to his already fine brewery and saloon. His last effort is the erecting of a large porch or platform in the rear of his building, under the overhanging trees, where the lover of an evening's chat o'er a glass of lager can enjoy himself most delightfully. Come and see for yourself, Mr. Editor, if you do not credit my statement, or if you do credit it, come anyhow.

On Monday, the 6th of June, our friends of St. Nicholas purpose holding a grand pic-nic for the benefit of their tasty new church. No one, I can promise, who will go there on that day will come away dissatisfied with himself for having gone. Under the supervision of that energetic and greatly esteemed pastor, Father Urban, no failure, or aught else, could be a failure. The Carrolltown Brass Band will be in attendance, and this fact alone should influence all lovers of music who can do so to attend. E.

### MacShane on the Rampage.

*Dear Freeman*—On a beautifully misty, drizzling evening I left the "mountain village" to seek for "light" in the East. I took the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road, with my "half," (for "better or worse,") and arrived safely at Cresson. Here we took the Penna. Rail Road Branch and proceeded East ward. At Gallitzin the train stopped, to give time to tap the wheels—a keg of lager was also tapped.

On starting we passed through the great Tunnel, which our ladies considered (as it was) a "great bore," and immediately commenced the descent of the Alleghenies. Here the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery was entirely beyond description—as it was after night, and dark as pitch. I therefore let it pass *sub silentio*, as bills sometimes pass the Legislature. The only "sight" we had was immense "coke" pits, beaming brightly and illumining the surrounding country—a scene perfectly new to my companions, who never, like me, studied "*Coke* upon Littleton."

At Altoona, a "mountain city" that has had more fires than any city in the United States of its age or population, the conductor told us "twenty minutes for supper." Here I selected a sequestered spot, somewhat against the objections of a *compagnon du voyage*, who in terror of railroad accidents, said he was too old to die in his *birth*. Slept till near Downingtown, where we got a cup of coffee and a glass of b. w., (I do not use capitals, because it was not capital,) and reached West Philadelphia in time for a good breakfast at the N. Y. Depot. From there we started for New York, passing through a portion of the city of Philadelphia in which there were neither streets nor houses. It seemed very lonesome.

Got into New Jersey some how. It was all flat, and there a town or city had grown up apparently "without sufficient cause," and about 10 A. M. got to Jersey City, opposite New York.

New York is a very thriving town, but seems somewhat crowded. It is accommodating too, for we found about fourteen carriages at the landing for each passenger. So anxious were the carriagemen, and so undecided we, that we waited till all had left, and then took a street car.

We passed first, however, through that delectable region known as Washington Market—Here was everything in the way of flesh or vegetable that ever hunger dreamed of. Weathersfield women watching and weeping over onions—Orangemen crying Orange county butter—Goshen marked women offering Goshen cheese—every possible sub-division of every quality and article piled in the animal kingdom—made up part of the turmoil by which we were surrounded and delayed in our progress.

We took the West street car, but made little progress. Every cartman in the city seemed to have a *carte blanche* to drive his cart in front of us. But as all things exartily have an end, we reached Eleventh street at last, and amid the greetings of kind friends we forgot the drawbacks and fatigue incident to travel.

Well, we visited the great attraction—the Central Park. The approach to it is by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue, and you have no trouble getting into every part of this celebrated pleasure ground. But, "thus far into the bowels of the land," it becomes a nice question how you are to get out again. To the uninitiated an exit from the centre of the grounds would be as difficult a task as to thread the Cretan Labyrinth.

I think I once before gave your readers, dear *Freeman*, some account of the Park, and shall spare them a second reading. Still great improvements have been made since my former visit. Near the main entrance is an extensive menagerie and bateleum, equal perhaps to anything in the country. The Gnu, a wild cow, and the Llama were grazing around as unconcernedly as if in their native pastures. The Dromedary walked around with assured meekness, though evidently he had got his back up on account of the absence of *sand*, while the Ostriches, or camel birds, seemed to feel that they had none of the same article to hide their heads in. All this was *gratis*, while at the opposite or northern side of the park was a fine, classic building, filled with statuary and surrounded by green-house, conservatory, flower garden, and lawn, all gratis. These, over sundry doors was marked "No admittance," and, as usual in such cases every body was admitted—but what we got there was *without gratis*.

We got out of the Park, and I feel so much relieved that I shall take breath for a week, and give you in the next *Freeman* the rest of the sights. Saw in the last issue of the N. Y. *Ledger*, by breaking off suddenly to increase the interest for the part "continued in our next."

MACSHANE.

**Just Opened.**—The old veteran, Capt. Murray, of the drug and book firm of Lemmon & Murray, has recently been in the East purchasing a big stock of goods in their line, and to judge from the variety and extent of the assortment just received and opened, it is evidently the intention of the firm in question to supply all wants and please all tastes in their branch of the mercantile business. Their display of fresh drugs, new books, stationery, etc., is unsurpassed, while the opening out of fine jewelry for exhibition in their show case is of a very elaborate and certainly very chasta and pleasing character. May their new stock bring them a new accession of customers.

**A Prince.**—Mr. Wanamaker, of Oak Hall, although but thirty-two years of age, already ranks among the "merchant princes" of the country. He does more business than any other one man in Philadelphia.

**Ore Miners Wanted.**—A number of good ore miners can find steady employment in the mines of the Brady's Bend Iron Co., Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa. [m.26.-1m.]

SEAT REMOVED.—The county seat has not yet been removed, and won't be till Leopold & Brother sell about two thousand suits of made up clothing, so that the people can all come to the jubilee. A picture of the new Court House can be seen at No's. 241 and 243 up to the date of the removal of five hundred suits of made-up clothing and two hundred measures taken to aid men in getting ready for the great jubilee. Suits made to order the court to order the seat to be removed and goods sold to order.

GOT DROWNED.—The man who got drowned at the circus had on one of Cohen's Hat Parlor ornaments—ycleped a hat. Cohen has about a thousand more, but he does not care about people getting drowned in a barrel of old "eye sharpener." He sells temperance hats, and lager beer hats, and Sunday hats, and fishing hats, and "shoo fly" hats with a hole in the crown. The nicest hat he has is Toosemagunticcoomassic hat. It is a perfect heart smasher: No. 237 Main Street, Johnstown.

EATING A TOAD.—The man who ate a toad at Tyrone called around at Johnstown and bought a suit of nice summer clothing from James J. Murphy, paying therefor the sum of $9. He said he had made all his money eating toads and sharpening razors, and that he had traveled the world over, but the cheapest store he ever entered was James J. Murphy's, No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, where any kind of made-up clothing can be had that will fit all forms and suit all purses except empty ones.

THINK OF IT.—Other men our land will till, other men our streets will fill, other birds will sing so gay, as bright the sunshine as today—a hundred years to come. What that has got to do with the living present or with the great bargains in all kinds of goods which everybody can get at R. R. Davis' great big store in the East Ward, is not visible to the naked eye. A splendid supply of magnificent goods at remarkably low prices will be visible to any one who visits the store aforesaid.

ICE CREAM is good and keeps one cool, but a suit of summer clothing from Mayer's, No. 214 Main street, Opera House, Johnstown, keeps one cooler. When a man buys a suit of summer clothing from Mayer he will never need any more ice cream. Sliced cucumbers couldn't make a man cooler. Then the price is astonishingly low. Mayer keeps boys' summer and winter clothing of all sizes, from a bairn or a wee lad to a large boy, and from a small man to a big giant!

STICK A PIN HERE.—If you should chance at any time to read this puff done up in rhyme, just learn from it, as you surely can, that the place to buy on the cheapest plan, and get such goods as your tastes will suit, and make you feel like a gay galoot, is at Shoemakers' store on famed High way, where the best of goods for the ready pay can be bought in styles both plain and gay, and at prices so low that all will say such bargains they've not had for many a day.

GOT SHOT.—The man who got shot at the hardware store, also bought a silk dress at Mayer's, 212 Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, and, taking it home, struck his wife with surprise; but Mayer had knocked down the price before this remarkable episode, so that the blow we make will not strike in. If any one is puffed up with this notice, let him go and buy his wife a nice fan at Mayer's, so that she can puff and blow her nice face with some of his nice powders.

AUCTION!—Cheaper than any auction, better than any auction, faster than any auction, more polite than any auctioneer, does John J. Murphy sell dry goods and dress goods at the cheapest corner in Johnstown. Dry goods, fine dress goods, carpets, everything you want, does John J. Murphy sell. Lightning could not strike a house faster than John J. Murphy sells goods. Go soon or all his cheap goods will be gone. Kilabunk right away.

A HOME SCENE.—"My dear wife, how can you afford to buy two webs of calico at once?" "Well, John, my dear, I went to V. S. Barker's store just to see his new goods, and his clerk showed me such beautiful and excellent calico at 10 cents a yard that I couldn't resist the temptation of buying enough to do myself and the children for a whole year. It is really wonderful what splendid goods Mr. Barker has and how cheap he does sell them."

A SUGGESTION.—Of course nobody wants the money back which he paid Mr. A. G. Fry in aid of the decoration ceremonies, but we suggest, as a method of getting even, that every contributor should pay a visit to the store of that gentleman and buy a few dollars' worth of choice goods, and he will find that he has got his money back in the most agreeable and certain way that could be suggested. Try it, everybody and everybody else.

PLEBISCITE means buying as many dry goods and groceries as you please at N. F. Carroll's new store, No. 215 Main street Johnstown. Look out for an oval sign hanging above the door, nearly opposite Dibert's alley, with No. 215 thereon. Enter—no guards attend. Enter, the boys attend to all customers in the politest manner and sell powerfully cheap, and extravagantly fast. Such bargains are rarely met with in this age.

BIG STOCK.—People who do their shopping in Loretto should not fail to sample the immense stock of goods recently opened at the store of A. J. Christy, in that borough. His assortment comprises all styles and varieties, including dry goods, notions, groceries, drugs, etc., and we know that he has made up his mind not to be undersold. Look at his goods, learn his prices, and see if it is not to your advantage to buy from him.

SHARPEN UP.—People who have use for a grindstone, and want to buy one, will be interested in learning that George Huntley has the largest stock and the best grades of these indispensable articles that has ever been brought to this county, and like everything else in his mammoth stock, he will sell them at moderate prices.

EVANS OH! EVEN SO.—If you want to see a finely fitted up Photograph Gallery pay a visit to the newly arranged rooms of T. R. Evans, and if you want to get a true and well executed likeness of yourself, just sit for your picture when you get there. Mr. Evans is a first class artist, and his charges are always moderate.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—It is not often that the Alleghanian says anything that meets with our approval, but when it advises people who want to get the best flour, feed, oats, etc., to go and buy from E. J. Mills, it does a good thing, and its readers as well as our own will find it to their advantage to act on that advice all the time.

**"Cheapest—Simplest—Best!"**—Gearing all enclosed and warranted in McLanahan, Stone & Isett's (Hollidaysburg, Pa.,) *Mower*, which they deliver free of freight for $110. They have also the best *Independent Spring Tooth Hay Rake, Emory Mower Knife Grinders, Self-Raking Reaper, Gum Spring Drills, Combined Clover Hullers, Separators, Cider Mills*, &c., &c. McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [m.12.3m.*]

## PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be exposed to Public Sale, at the American Hotel in St. Augustine, Cambria Co., on **Saturday, May 28th, 1870,** the following described property, to wit: 1 Cow, 3 Hogs, 2 Hives of Bees; Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, Queensware, Tinware, and all other articles necessary to Hotel keeping. ☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, at which time terms will be made known by CECILIA M'GOUGH.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [may19.]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE OLD WAR HORSE READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—*To the Democratic Voters of Cambria County.*—Old Silver Grey JOHN ORNER hereby announces himself as a candidate for nomination for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. I have lived 38 years in Cambria county, and have never before asked for an office. "*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!*" is my motto. JOHN ORNER.

Summitville, May 12, 1870.-3t.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Cambria county, or to the will of the Democratic voters of said county, in whatever other manner expressed. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the position honestly and to the best of my ability, keeping ever in view the interests of the tax-payers. PATRICK SMITH.

Munster Twp., May 12, 1870.-tf.

CLOSING PRICES OF DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., May 23, 1870:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's of '81 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| " " '62 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| " " '64 | 111⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " " '65 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| " " '65, new | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " " '67 " | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| " " '68 | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| " 5's, 10 40's | 108¼ | 108½ |
| U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cur'y. | 112⅝ | 113 |
| Due Comp. Int. Notes | 19 | |
| Gold | 114 | 114¼ |
| Silver | 108 | 110 |
| Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds

TRAGICAL.—Since courtships are always in season, and we have many young readers who are liable to take passage in that boat at any time, we publish the following thrilling story, which will interest, amuse, and perhaps, save some from a fearful doom:

CHAPTER I.

THE FATAL PIE.—She threw herself upon his breast and wept.

CHAPTER II.

As she ceased weeping, he groaned audibly. There they sat entwined in each other's arms about two hours, and nary one of 'em spoke.

CHAPTER III.

A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Harriet, my own love, if I had a mince pie to eat.' Then she lifted up her tear dimmed eyes to the starry heavens, clasped her hands wildly and exclaimed: 'Come with me to the kitchen, love, and thou shalt eat thy fill, for there were three of them left from dinner.'—They clasped each other by the hand and rushed to the pantry.

CHAPTER IV.

Two mince pies had disappeared, and the third was about to share the same fate, when a stealthy step was heard.—"Fly my angel, my beau! 'Tis Catharine Arabella, I know." And she fell fainting at his feet.

CHAPTER V.

The old woman stood face to face with Eugene; she asked what he had been doing to the gal; and he said he hadn't done nothing. She grabbed the remaining pie, and with the ferocity of a tigress chucked it at him.

CHAPTER VI.

Her aim had been too true. She hit him in the pit of the stomach and he fell at her feet a corpse. They buried them both in one grave, and every spring the village maidens plant onions over the place where lie the lovers at last united.

We stole the above thrillin' novel.—We didn't write it; we don't know who did, don't want to know; we guess he's dead now, poor fellow.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.—In this thinking and observant age, new ideas and discoveries are being constantly made known, many of which, it is true, are never afterwards heard of, while others pass into the treasure of established fact, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

"An intelligent and reliable neighbor of ours who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn which is quite novel, and worthy of publication. We have always thought that replanted corn was of very little consequence, but this gentleman says it is of so much consequence he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather, he plants two or three weeks after the corn is planted, a hill about every fifteenth row each way. He says: 'If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassel does not recover. Then for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed.' He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in all corn crops, is caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in a second filling."

CLIMBING PLANTS FOR WINDOWS.—The Massachusetts Ploughman, in an article on "House Plants," says:

Ivy may be trained about your picture frames, to creep over the mantel and windows, or to form a border of the paper around the room close to the ceiling. The most brilliant flowers do not give so pretty an effect to the room as a thrifty climbing ivy. Money, wandering jew, myrtle, etc., grow well when hung in the window; and the effect of the gracefully-drooping sprigs is extremely pleasing both outside the house and in it. Turnips and carrots scooped out, filled with canary seed or chicken weed, and suspended by strings in the window, are very pretty. The leaves sprout from the root underneath, and the plants spring from the seed simultaneously. Besides the pretty effect, your birds, if you keep them, can have a feast through the winteron vegetation.

Take a common tumbler or fruit can, and fill it nearly full of soft water, then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over it, and press down into the water, cover with a layer of peas. In a few days they will sprout, the thread like shoots going down throught the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up to twine around the window; or, what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose.

—A family in Florida lost their little boy, and they advertised for him in the daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled up out of the swamp and died on the front doorstep. In his stomach were found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a glass alley, a brass barreled pistol, a Sunday school book, and a pair of checked pants. The advertisement did it—at least so the editor said. It's of no use for any alligator that has committed a crime to defy the powers of a free press! The editor says he will fetch them right up out of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, if it is necessary.

TO CLEAN BLACK RIBBON.—Take an old kid glove, no matter how old, and boil it in a pint of water for a short time; then let it cool until the leather can be taken into the hand without burning; use the glove wet with the water to sponge off the ribbon. If the ribbon is very dirty, dip it into the water and draw it through the fingers a few times before sponging. After cleaning lay a piece of paper over the ribbon and iron; paper is better than cloth. The ribbon will look like new.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. Take a teaspoonful twice a day for a few weeks or months for inveterate topers and it will effect a perfect cure.

—The latest intoxicating fluid out is made in Tennessee of sweet potatoes. Practical experimenters say it goes further, lasts longer and makes a quicker and more enduring fuddle than any other liquid lightning now in use.

—Here is the pithiest sermon ever preached: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress out of it we know not where; but, doing well here, we shall do well there."


M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

*SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,*

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

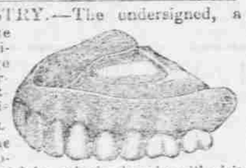
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

*Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,*

**Ebensburg, Pa.**

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

**Altoona, Pa.,**

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., **Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,**

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.

October 17, 1867.-6m.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.

Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN,

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,..... GEO. W. OATMAN

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

WM. H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

1870. A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1870.

And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered

TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

New Inducements!

{High Street!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,

**Groceries, Hardware, &c.,**

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

*TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!*
*Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!*

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY

anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.

I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.

Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

PETER CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED

BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees.

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

*COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,*

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. j18,


TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS AND LOTS

IN CAMBRIA CLUNTY, A. D. 1870.

I, WILLIAM LISTON, Treasurer of Cambria county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following described tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground in the said County of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon, for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the SECOND MONDAY, BEING THE 13TH DAY, OF JUNE NEXT, and continue, by adjournment from day to day, until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

UNSEATED LANDS.

NAMES OF OWNERS AND WARRANTEES.

TAXES FOR 1868 AND 1869.

| AC'S. | PERC'S. | BLACKLICK TWP. | TAXES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Samuel C. Fisher.* | |
| 108 | | John Fleming | $ 9 88 |
| 50 | | Robert Fleming | 4 91 |
| 50 | | Daniel Reese | 9 88 |
| 173 | | George Ross | 17 08 |
| 45 | | Henry Shafner | 4 46 |
| 100 | | Simon Snyder | 9 88 |
| 75 | | Joseph Harris | 7 36 |
| 35 | | John McCauley | 3 95 |
| 100 | | George Shew | 9 88 |
| 50 | | John Ross | 4 74 |
| 96 | | Hester McCoy | 9 45 |
| 34 | | William Lydn | 8 30 |
| 85 | | John Goff | 7 90 |
| 49 | | Flavel Brown | 3 90 |
| 80 | | Adam Reighard | 9 48 |
| 209 | | Thomas Griffith & Price | 19 75 |
| | | *Ann Bloodgood.* | |
| 102 | | Sebastian Graff | 15 97 |
| 328 | | Jacob Slough | 39 50 |
| 70 | | David Powell | 8 54 |
| 100 | | J Jordan | 9 88 |
| | | *Moore & Piper.* | |
| 360 | | Jacob Fressinger | 47 40 |
| 335 | | Paul Lebo | 52 93 |
| 137 | | Daniel Leavy | 21 68 |
| 100 | | James Kane | 11 85 |
| 169 | | Samuel Reed & Stiles | 19 64 |
| 219 | | Lewis Edwards, jr | 17 32 |
| 167 | | F A Shoemaker | 19 64 |
| 100 | | Michael Stiles | 11 85 |
| 139 | | John Tilford | 13 83 |
| 33 | | Thomas Stiles | 3 16 |
| 37 | | Henry B Campbell | 4 35 |
| 50 | | William Davis | 5 95 |
| 50 | | G Boring (Snyder trust) | 5 93 |
| 105 | | Thomas R Williams | 12 44 |
| | | CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP. | |
| 16 | | Andrew Lewis | 2 43 |
| 80 | | William Burnham | 13 86 |
| 25 | | John Boyd | 4 55 |
| 100 | | John Brown | 19 80 |
| 174 | | John Morgan | 34 50 |
| 515 | | Daniel and John Davis | 30 44 |
| | | CARROLL TOWNSHIP. | |
| | | *John G. Miles.* | |
| 52 | 60 | Daniel Barr | 18 61 |
| 40 | | David Barr | 6 64 |
| | | *James C. Fisher.* | |
| 265 | | George Harrison | 43 99 |
| 100 | 105 | Thomas Duncan | 19 09 |
| 305 | 105 | James Town | 68 06 |
| 83 | | William Brady | 13 80 |
| 203 | | William McCoy | 33 72 |
| 203 | | Andrew Carson | 33 72 |
| | | *Stephen Paskel.* | |
| 160 | | John Baldwin | 22 83 |
| 59 | | Godfrey Towells | 9 79 |
| | | *Ruth McConnell's Heirs.* | |
| 200 | | James Hoops | 66 40 |
| | | *Abraham Kern's Estate.* | |
| 372 | 128 | Sarah Barr | 83 00 |
| 90 | | John B Hoffman | 14 94 |
| | | *William D. Price.* | |
| 240 | | Alex Barr (part) | 39 84 |
| 140 | | E Shoemaker | 23 24 |
| | | CHEST TOWNSHIP. | |
| 452 | 44 | Anthony Simons | 223 74 |
| 452 | 44 | Nathan Loughborough | 223 74 |
| 303 | 100 | Frederick Molynoux | 154 94 |
| 386 | 52 | Thomas Ketland | 191 07 |
| 400 | 63 | Thomas Masters | 198 00 |
| 370 | 38 | John Kelland | 183 15 |
| 249 | 20 | James Armstrong | 98 63 |
| | | *Ruth McConnell's Heirs.* | |
| 405 | 106 | Charles Pope | 123 26 |
| 252 | 114 | George Pole | 75 18 |
| 333 | 146 | Joseph Pope | 96 94 |
| 212 | | Samuel Roth | 62 99 |
| 203 | 153 | George Gilson | 40 22 |
| 159 | 106 | Henry Seely | 29 70 |
| 113 | | Samuel Peters | 22 39 |
| 319 | | Hugh Hoops | 63 18 |
| 403 | 106 | John Pope | 119 73 |
| 200 | | James Hoops | 59 40 |
| 274 | | George Hoops | 81 41 |
| 117 | | Nathan Foster | 23 20 |
| 215 | | Henry Foster | 42 57 |
| 200 | | Curtis Clay | 37 20 |
| 80 | | John Olden | 15 84 |
| 35 | 48 | Peter Bordman | 6 93 |
| 40 | 131 | John Drinker | 7 95 |
| | | *Mary Rhodes.* | |
| 169 | | Melchor Ruggerhill | 32 40 |
| | | *Charles Watson.* | |
| 323 | 123 | Henry Hoops | 65 63 |
| 223 | 123 | J & H Mellon | 45 71 |
| 100 | | Nutter & Sawyer | 20 40 |
| | | *Walter Nutter.* | |
| 72 | | Joseph Pope (part of) | 6 93 |
| 72 | | James Thompson | 7 63 |
| 200 | | Andrew Weaver | 118 80 |
| | | *Maxwell Lands.* | |
| 450 | | William Gray | 44 55 |
| 433 | 153 | Joseph Gray | 42 96 |
| | | *Thompson & Somervie.* | |
| 350 | | Jas Foster & Geo Gilson | 12 87 |
| | | *Henry Delozier & Co.* | |
| 405 | 106 | James Ruth | 241 52 |
| 225 | 122 | Martin Myer | 66 83 |
| 158 | 16 | John Myer | 54 95 |
| | | *Charles Penrose.* | |
| 428 | | Thomas Penrose | 127 14 |
| | | *Eber, Levy & White.* | |
| 127 | 50 | William Parker | 62 99 |
| 123 | 80 | Henry Phillips | 60 89 |
| 319 | 147 | Simon Walker | 155 91 |
| | | *John G. Miles.* | |
| 128 | | John Hooper | 25 35 |
| 400 | | Robert Ewing | 31 20 |
| | | *James Hunter.* | |
| 377 | 106 | Lloyd & Bipsch, 1869, | 19 24 |
| | | CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP. | |
| | | *Bayard & Barclay.* | |
| 233 | 154 | William Bartin | 18 43 |
| 100 | | Samuel Bethel | 7 90 |
| 233 | 154 | Ezekiel Farmer | 18 41 |
| 116 | | William Tilton | 9 19 |
| 25 | | John Mitchell | 1 93 |
| 160 | | John Servoss | 12 64 |
| 188 | | Lewis Wolf | 14 88 |
| 25 | | John Young | 1 98 |
| 200 | | Abraham Singer | 15 80 |
| | | *Hammond & Dilworth.* | |
| 433 | 153 | Jonathan Lewis | 34 23 |
| | | *W. W. Jackson.* | |
| 330 | | Jesse Bush | 26 07 |
| | | *Mrs. Stephens.* | |
| 200 | | Patrick Kelly | 15 80 |
| 200 | | Patrick Such | 15 80 |
| 60 | | Luke McGuire | 4 74 |
| 433 | | James Harris | 34 22 |
| 130 | | Sylvester McMullin | 10 27 |
| 100 | | Joseph Troxler, 1869, | 8 20 |
| 433 | | Morris Wolf | 34 23 |
| 330 | | Henry Wolf | 26 06 |
| 110 | | Joseph Davis | 8 59 |
| 400 | | Henry Davis | 31 60 |
| 410 | | Morris Davis | 32 39 |
| 70 | | M M Adams | 5 53 |
| | | *Ruth McConnell's Heirs.* | |
| 200 | | Jesse Hoops | 15 80 |
| 400 | | Bell & Blair | 31 60 |
| | | *John Brotherline.* | |
| 333 | 154 | John Fisher | 26 33 |
| 168 | | John Harrison | 16 46 |
| 40 | | John Mease | 9 48 |
| | | *William Brodie.* | |
| 144 | | Wallace & Humphrey | 11 41 |
| 25 | | Michael J Nagle | 1 03 |
| 224 | | Joseph Harris | 33 68 |
| | | CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP. | |
| 82 | | Widow Stewart | 6 50 |
| 77 | | Williams & Buck | 7 13 |
| | | CROYLE TOWNSHIP. | |
| 440 | | Henry West | 73 04 |

| Lot No. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | Ann Maria Balen, 1868, | | |
| 4 | | " " " " | | |
| 3 | | " " " " | | |
| 4 | | " " " 1869, | | |
| 4 | | " " " " | 3 32 | |
| 4 | | Samuel Thomas, '68 & '69, | 1 66 | |
| ACRES. | | | | |
| 40 | | John Knepper, jr | 4 98 | |
| | | *Margaret McMullin.* | | |
| 122 | | John Clark | 15 22 | |
| | | JACKSON TOWNSHIP. | | |
| | | *James C Fisher.* | | |
| 100 | | John Cunningham | 6 53 | |
| 305 | 105 | Thomas Morris | 20 01 | |
| 194 | | Robert Morris | 12 72 | |
| 100 | | John White | 6 53 | |
| 92 | | Paul Bolty | 6 09 | |
| 300 | | Mathias Stough | 19 58 | |
| 405 | | John Hubly | 52 83 | |
| 46 | | Thomas White | 6 09 | |
| 300 | | John McAnulty | 39 15 | |
| | | *Mulford & Altens.* | | |
| 139 | | Daniel Levy | 18 21 | |
| 413 | | William Morris | 53 77 | |
| 208 | | Isaac Benson | 27 16 | |
| 42 | | Alexander Hunter | 5 59 | |
| 184 | | Daniel Farley | 23 60 | |
| 184 | | Joseph Ewing | 24 04 | |
| 89 | | James Reese | 11 60 | |
| 404 | 135 | John Simpson | 52 83 | |
| 116 | | Samuel Davis | 20 20 | |
| 61 | | Philip Alwine | 5 33 | |
| 116 | | James Bracken | 13 05 | |
| 438 | | Lloyd & Hill (Buchan) | 76 41 | |
| 415 | | Lloyd & Hill (Holt) | 72 21 | |
| | | *William M Cooper & Co.* | | |
| 293 | | John Wigton (part of) | 38 28 | |
| 500 | | James Stills | 25 65 | |
| 300 | | John Stoner | 39 15 | |
| 31 | | George R Shoup | 4 01 | |
| 12 | | Rudolph Felgimer Estate | 2 61 | |
| 50 | | Abraham Goughnour | 4 35 | |
| | | GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 48 | | Dr John T Christy | 12 85 | |
| | | *Samuel Calvin.* | | |
| 190 | | Aaron Bowen | 33 82 | |
| | | *Francis Christy.* | | |
| 190 | | Wm McDougal (part of) | 17 80 | |
| 220 | | Mifflin Hannan | 39 96 | |
| | | *Patrick Shields.* | | |
| 62 | | Robert Whitehead | 11 07 | |
| 200 | | Solomon Ramey | 35 69 | |
| | | *John Buchanan.* | | |
| 14 | | R G Johnston | 3 77 | |
| 400 | | Martha Hannan | 71 20 | |
| 400 | | Nicholas Bell | 71 20 | |
| 400 | | Thomas Gorman | 71 20 | |
| | | HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP. | | |
| | | *Jacob Snyder.* | | |
| 440 | | John Andrews | 16 50 | |
| 439 | | John Morrison | 16 50 | |
| 440 | | Valentine Oster | 16 50 | |
| 160 | | Martin McDonald | 12 06 | |
| 400 | | Martin McDonald | 30 00 | |
| | | *Francis Devlin.* | | |
| 117 | | William Nichols | 13 30 | |
| 81 | | Thomas Smith (part) | 6 19 | |
| 50 | | Thomas Smith | 3 75 | |
| | | *King & Storm.* | | |
| 75 | | Isaac Brennan | 5 63 | |
| | | *E. Shoemaker, Sr.* | | |
| 400 | | Henry Rice | 30 00 | |
| 223 | | James Costlow | 16 76 | |
| 29 | | John Miller | 6 70 | |
| | | SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 439 | 80 | John Nagle | 38 22 | |
| 439 | 80 | Henry Wood | 38 22 | |
| 439 | 80 | James Dalton | 38 22 | |
| 439 | 80 | James Searight | 38 22 | |
| | | *King & Storm.* | | |
| 439 | 120 | John Eberman, 1868, | 18 45 | |
| 357 | 80 | Isaac Brennan | 34 84 | |
| 440 | | William Smith, D D | 38 28 | |
| | | *Cambria Iron and Coal Co.* | | |
| 370 | 49 | Israel Jones | 32 19 | |
| 429 | | Wilson Hunt | 37 35 | |
| 440 | | Ebenger Branham | 38 28 | |
| 130 | | H & Cornelius Zellers | 11 31 | |
| | | *Hopple & Stoneback.* | | |
| 433 | 120 | John Eberman, 1869, | 19 77 | |
| | | SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP. | | |
| | | *James C. Fisher.* | | |
| 37 | | William Cook | 2 32 | |
| 131 | | Peter Blight | 8 32 | |
| 241 | 118 | William Campton | 21 46 | |
| 43 | | Martin Kendrick | 3 86 | |
| | | *Stephen Parcal.* | | |
| 160 | | John Baldwin | 14 24 | |
| 100 | | Henry Vanderslice | 8 96 | |
| 200 | | James Thompson | 11 20 | |
| 150 | | Joseph Thomas | 26 70 | |
| | | *Hugh Peach & T. J. Rye.* | | |
| 145 | | S W Fisher | 15 92 | |
| 64 | | William Warnick | 17 12 | |
| 260 | | Fisher's Heirs | 19 14 | |
| | | *William McCombie.* | | |
| 23 | | Peter Blight | 2 08 | |
| 95 | | John Biddle | 8 27 | |
| | | TAYLOR TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 169 | 155 | Adam Ross | 16 77 | |
| 89 | | Henry Sergent | 4 62 | |
| | | WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 81 | | Thomas Jackson | 17 76 | |
| 50 | | M M Adams | 3 75 | |
| | | *Michael Dunegan.* | | |
| 439 | | George Gutwalt | 32 08 | |
| | | *R. M. S. Jackson.* | | |
| 156 | | Peter Watt | 9 95 | |
| | | *Philip Noon.* | | |
| 160 | | Henry Gillen | 21 90 | |
| 400 | | Frederick Hinton | 29 29 | |
| 200 | | Samuel Hinton | 16 60 | |
| | | *T. White & Sons.* | | |
| 1200 | | Arent Soaman | 131 40 | |
| 1000 | | Arent Sonman | 109 50 | |
| 1561 | | Arent Sontman | 170 89 | |
| 150 | | Henry Sharp | 10 95 | |
| 176 | | Henry L Patterson | 38 58 | |
| 100 | | A M & R White | 21 90 | |
| 272 | | F George | 19 88 | |
| 200 | | Philip West | 14 60 | |
| 50 | | Hugh McCloskey | 3 75 | |
| 334 | | Richard Sharp Estate | 34 02 | |
| | | *Michael Ryan.* | | |
| 304 | | George M Reed | 23 12 | |
| | | WHITE TOWNSHIP. | | |
| | | *George D. Morgan.* | | |
| 302 | | Simon Walker | 18 87 | |
| 500 | 17 | Thomas Lanburn | 422 47 | |
| | | *James Bingham.* | | |
| 69 | | Lewis Wolf | 5 75 | |
| 333 | | John Martin | 19 75 | |
| 217 | | John Thompson | 5 81 | |
| 174 | 108 | Apple & Barger | 28 92 | |
| 433 | 153 | Apple & Barger | 72 05 | |
| | | *Hugh Maxwell.* | | |
| 116 | | Thomas Town | 7 25 | |
| | | *Bayard & Barclay.* | | |
| 433 | 153 | Robert Atkins | 83 31 | |
| 100 | | Joseph Hutchins | 24 90 | |
| | | *Rob't Bakewell's Heirs.* | | |
| 410 | 60 | Robert Boggs | 25 60 | |
| 410 | 60 | Mary Brown | 25 60 | |
| 410 | 60 | Andrew Small | 25 60 | |
| | | *Jacob Dennith.* | | |
| 433 | 153 | William Coates | 71 90 | |
| 371 | 73 | William Ruth | 61 61 | |
| 221 | | William West | 36 71 | |
| | | *Mary Rhodes.* | | |
| 60 | | Frederick Doersch | 3 96 | |
| | | *Fitch & Boyton.* | | |
| 263 | | James Wilson | 21 84 | |
| 102 | 109 | William George | 8 40 | |
| 200 | 7 | Abraham Witmore | 83 20 | |
| 30 | | Thomas Keatlan | 1 94 | |
| | | *Harmon Haupt.* | | |
| 47 | | Jeremiah Musser | 6 23 | |
| 98 | | Jacob Kring | 12 45 | |
| | | *James Gallagher.* | | |
| 433 | | Patrick Boreland | 9 09 | |
| 100 | | John Myers | 8 30 | |
| 179 | 81 | George Graff | 22 37 | |
| 1400 | | Lloyd, Hill & Holliday | 232 40 | |
| | | *James Gill.* | | |
| 4 | | Graff & Malone | 70 | |
| 25 | | G Walters | 1 62 | |
| 70 | | Henry Such | 3 01 | |
| 370 | | Morris Such | 15 34 | |
| 433 | | Patrick SSroud | 18 04 | |
| | | *Charles Ranstead.* | | |
| 250 | | James M Clay | 62 20 | |
| 130 | 18 | John Clay | 16 97 | |
| 200 | | P Sneeringer | 24 90 | |
| | | *L. D. Weld.* | | |
| 381 | 153 | Frederick Molynoux | 39 75 | |
| 140 | | John Barron, jr | 5 81 | |
| | | *Apple & Barger.* | | |
| 216 | 156 | Henry Phillips | 35 38 | |
| 433 | 153 | Simon Walker | 71 90 | |
| 36 | | Patrick Donahoe | 3 74 | |
| 45 | | John Ketland | 3 74 | |
| 433 | 153 | Thomas Sanburn | 35 95 | |
| | | *John Robinson.* | | |
| 532 | 80 | Henry Phillips | 347 31 | |
| 433 | 153 | Martin Bush | 9 08 | |
| 533 | 153 | Morris Such | 9 08 | |
| 415 | | Morris Bush | 9 08 | |
| 159 | | Henry Bush | 12 45 | |
| 100 | | Joseph Boccland | 8 30 | |
| | | *John Hommer.* | | |
| 393 | | Thomas Canby | 40 67 | |
| 221 | 19 | John Craig | 45 84 | |
| 100 | | David Jackson | 4 15 | |
| 100 | | Henry Kepple | 8 23 | |
| 100 | | William Barlin | 8 30 | |
| 31 | | Lewis Wolf | 2 57 | |
| 100 | | William Lambert | 16 60 | |
| 100 | | William Brodie | 16 60 | |
| 50 | | John Servoss | 8 30 | |
| | | *Wm. Spade.* | | |
| 159 | | Joseph Berdine | 6 45 | |
| | | *G M. Reade.* | | |
| 371 | 73 | William Rush | 16 01 | |
| | | YODER TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 180 | | Heirs of C Ibmsen | 5 63 | |
| 60 | | George Shrum | 4 02 | |
| 260 | | Henry Sutton | 3 71 | |
| | | *George Gates.* | | |
| 296 | | John Steel | 10 05 | |
| 300 | | Herzhberger | 10 05 | |
| 80 | | Gorgas, Cobick & Sharp | 2 01 | |
| | | *David Gates.* | | |
| 400 | | Jacob Crook | 13 40 | |
| 200 | | John Wertz | 10 05 | |
| 4 0 | | William Wertz | 13 40 | |
| 100 | | David Gates | 3 35 | |

SEATED LANDS.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the following SEATED LANDS AND LOTS OF GROUND, on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been returned to the Commissioners agreeably to the Act of Assembly of April 26, 1844:

| NAMES OF OWNERS AND WARRANTEES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC'S. | LOTS. | ALLEGHENY TWP. | | TAXES. |
| 100 | | Solomon Ramey | 1868 | $ 5 10 |
| | | BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP. | | |
| 580 | | Milford & Altens | '67&'68 | 85 83 |
| 100 | | Ann Owens | " " | 8 49 |
| 72 | | David Powell | " | 2 85 |
| 160 | | Jacob Lieb | " | 9 49 |
| 80 | | David Secrist | " | 5 20 |
| 90 | | Henry Egholt | " | 2 38 |
| | | CAMBRIA TWP. | | |
| 106 | | James J Evans | " | 1 62 |
| 14 | | O'Keefe's Heirs | " " | 9 57 |
| | 1 | Wm Lyshon | " " | 8 58 |
| | | CARROLL TWP. | | |
| 129 | | Barney Farabaugh | " | 3 70 |
| 25 | | Mark Gillespie | " | 2 93 |
| 